The New-York Times

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GLORIOUS NEWS

The Rebel Army of Invasion Being Terribly Punished.

A Great Battle at Hagerstown Heights on Sunday.

The Defeat and Rout of the Rebels at All Points.

Splendid Conduct of Our Troops, New and Old.

THE HEIGHTS CARRIED BY STORM.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT GEN. RENO.

The Rebels in Full Flight Toward the Potomac.

OUR ARMY PRESSING THEM CLOSELY

The Rebel Gen. Lee Wounded, and Gen. Garland Killed.

An Acknowledged Rebel Loss of Fifteen Thousand.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THREE MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14—9:40 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gen. HOOKER and Gen. RENO have carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road by storm.

The troops behaved magnificently—they never fought better.

Gen. FRANKLIN has been hotly engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicated progress on his part.

The action continued until after dark, and terminated, leaving us in possession of the entire crest.

It has been a glorious victory.

I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force during the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. RENO is killed.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15, 1862—3 O'clock A. M.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I am happy to inform you that Gen. FRANKLIN'S success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss very severe.

The corps of Gens. D. H. HILL and LONGSTREET were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit. I do not know where he will next be found.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 15, 1862—8 o'clock A. M.

Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have just learned from Gen. HOOKER, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen. LEE stated last night, publicly, that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BOLIVAR, Sept. 15—10 A. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Information this moment received, completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army.

Gen. LEE is reported wounded, and GARLAND killed.

Gen. HOOKER, alone, has over a thousand more prisoners, seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that LEE gives his loss as *fifteen thousand.*

We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The feeling here to-day is buoyant, in consequence of the official bulletins of Gen. McCLELLAN, announcing our success in Maryland.

Very little information from the scene of conflict has been received through private sources. We learn, however, that Gen. BURNSIDE, after leaving Frederick, made a detour and forced march, and came upon the enemy near Middletown by a side road, piercing his column, and cutting off a portion of his rear guard.

It is noteworthy that our new levies fought with the same steady gallantry as the veterans, and with more dash and enthusiasm.

From advices received this evening, there is no doubt that Gen. McCLELLAN apprehends that the rebels will endeavor to escape him by recrossing the Potomac into Virginia.

Private authority, entitled to great confidence, estimates the rebel force in Maryland at 150,000 men besides a reserve in Virginia. Gen. LEE has assured the Marylanders that he has entered the State to remain, and they generally believe that he will make his words good. In consequence of both hands having been wounded in a former battle, he rides in an ambulance. JACKSON usually leads the advance, and LEE brings up the rear.

A letter from a member of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, says that the rebels, during their stay in Maryland thus far, have lost three men by desertion where they have gained one recruit. The five Maryland regiments were decimated by this cause, and others greatly suffered. It is known that not over seven hundred Marylanders have joined the rebel ranks, while many times that number were expected.

One great feature of the campaign is the apathy of Maryland and the grand uprising of Pennsylvania for the Union. The energetic action of Gov. CURTIN is conceded to have materially aided Gen. McCLELLAN in his operations.

Active preparations are being made by the Medical Director here for the reception and care of the wounded. There are now about five thousand empty cots in the hospitals of the city now open, and several new hospitals will be ready to-morrow. Several hundred of our wounded in the late battle at South Mountain Pass, Maryland, are said already to have arrived in Frederick.

Notwithstanding the general elation in consequence of the successes in Maryland, many regard the whole rebel movement there as a feint, and look for an attack on Washington from the front. The force, however, for the defence of the city is ample.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The *Star*, of this evening, says:

At 9 A. M., to-day, the engagement at BURNSIDE'S position had not been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous crest of the mountain, from which he drove the enemy on the night before. The fire that commenced at daybreak, to-day, was an attack of the enemy upon FRANKLIN'S corps on the road to Harper's Ferry. No direct communication was had with that corps up to 9 o'clock this morning, the telegraph operator at the Point of Rocks being the party reporting that FRANKLIN was heartily engaged this morning some miles in front of him (the reporter.)

The division or army corps that yesterday morning occupied Hagerstown was not in yesterday's action, though it hastily retraced its steps in order to be in the fight to-day, which it could easily do, we apprehend. Neither SUMNER'S army corps, nor COUCH'S Division, were in yesterday's action, though both are doubtless supporting FRANKLIN to-day, as they were in position to do so yesterday evening.

The army corps of FITZ JOHN PORTER passed through Frederick to-day, at 3 A. M., and were to have arrived on the battle field at noon.

The rebels in the fight say that BEAUREGARD expected to join them to-day with an army corps 40,000 strong. We have no idea that any such expectation of theirs can be realized. 40,000 efficient rebel troops were not left behind at Gordonsville, from where they say BEAUREGARD is bringing them up,

BURNSIDE'S position, won from the enemy in yesterday's battle, commands the only road from Hagerstown to the position where FRANKLIN is fighting today, we believe. Hence its great importance. To lose the use of it will be most damaging to the enemy, it is evident.

REPORTED BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

We find in the Washington Sunday *Chronicle* he following special dispatch:

ROCKVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Our army moved West at daybreak this morning, and by Sunday morning will be up with the enemy's rear, if his retreat has been taken up in the direction indicated by our scouts. A courier, who has just arrived here, reports that Gen. MILES had advanced from Harper's Ferry in force, meeting the enemy in full retreat towards Williamsport, where he no doubt intended to cross the Potomac.

A battle ensued, lasting for about five hours, when the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss, and fell back in some confusion toward Hagerstown. Gen. MILES is pursuing, and, it is believed, will be promptly reinforced by Gen. McCLELLAN, when the last line of retreat open to the rebels will be securely possessed by our army, and the capture of the Confederate army in Maryland rendered probable. Our troops are reported to be in the best spirits, and anticipate a battle to-morrow, in which they look forward to certain victory.

LATE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Sunday Night, Sept. 14.

The entire army moved at daylight this morning. They will take the road to Harper's Ferry, in the hope of coming up with JACKSON and HILL before they cross. If they are this side of the river, we shall probably have a battle before night.

It is expected our main column will come up with the enemy this afternoon.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

A dispatch from the Monocacy says that no firing has been heard there this morning, and it is presumed that the battle has not been renewed.

The body of Gen. RENO is expected to arrive here this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The report via Philadelphia, that the rebels are planting guns on Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, is incorrect. We hold Maryland Heights, and no one can plant guns there till we are defeated.

The *American* has a letter from Harper's Ferry, dated 10th, which says: "Col. WHITE has sent us today thirty days' supply of provisions."

REPORTS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

The following intelligence from Harrisburgh is interesting, though it is not so late as Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatch.

Our scouts, who left Hagerstown at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, say that Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, with the exception of the brigade of Gen. TOOMBS, had left Hagerstown.

Citizens report that fighting had taken place near Middletown, and that Gen. McCLELLAN had been driven back two miles, and that the final issue was so critical as to make it necessary to order Gen. LONGSTREET'S corps to reinforce the rebels.

Col. BRINN'S cavalry and Gen. TOOMBS' brigade remained at Hagerstown.

Gen. LORING'S Division, which was encamped on the Boonsboro' road, had also left.

A large body of our cavalry had arrived at Greencastle, cutting their way through from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry.

There was fighting at Harper's Ferry, but Col MILES held his position.

Five rebel cavalry were captured at a point between Greencastle and the State line, and brought into Chambersburgh this morning by a squad of infantry.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburgh, says:

The rebels have fallen back two miles. Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division has been sent to reinforce them. The battle will probably be renewed to-day.

The rebel pickets have fallen back within a mile and a half of Hagerstown.

Stonewall JACKSON has been whipped in three battles.

Col. MILES held his position at Harper's Ferry, but the rebels were planting guns on the Maryland Heights commanding the position of MILES. It is feared that Col. MILES will have to surrender.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 15.

The report in regard to the rebels planting guns on the Maryland heights is believed to be true, but if MILES could hold his position till noon, until reinforced, he felt confident of dislodging them.

Stragglers from the rebel army are scattered all along the road to Williamsport, where the enemy is, no doubt, crossing. The raising up of LONGSTREET'S division was for the purpose of making the enemy stand.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 15.

An officer who just came from Chambersburgh contradicts the reported capture of 1,200 barrels of flour at Hagerstown by the rebels. He says they had not the necessary transportation at hand to effect their object. The citizens who left Chambersburgh and other places in the Valley are again returning to their respective homes.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 14—9 P. M.

Parties arriving to-day from the neighborhood of Williamsport, report a portion of JACKSON'S forces moving toward Martinsburgh for the purpose of capturing Col. WHITE and his command, *but he had evacuated the place two hours previously, and succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.*

An engine sent from this place this afternoon proceeded as far as the State line, blowing the whistle as loud as possible. There were no signs of rebel pickets or companies.

Citizens living near the State line coming in to night report no rebels in the neighborhood. They had evacuated Hagerstown, but what direction they proceeded he could not tell. Their pickets yesterday captured one of Capt. PALMER'S men, refusing to accept his parole. He was carried off to prison.

SUPPLIES FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The *American* has a letter from Harper's Ferry dated the 10th inst., which says that Col. WHITE has sent us to-day thirty days' supply of provisions.

GREAT REJOICING AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 18.

There was an impromptu glorification to-night over the news of McCLELLAN'S victories. Bonfires, illuminations, firing of guns, and ringing of bells, spoke the enthusiasm and joy of the people on the first gleam of light after the long-continued gloom. Business was suspended, and the streets, full of people, presented the appearance of a national holiday.

GREAT REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 15.

This city to-day is in a perfect furor of excitement. Crowds throng the streets, cheering enthusiastically for Gen. McCLELLAN and the signal victory he has obtained over the rebels.

REJOICING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatches to-day caused much excitement and intense gratification throughout the city and State.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK.

The Triumphant Entry of the National Army into the City—Enthusiastic Ovation to Generals Burnside and McClellan—Brilliant Appearance of the City—The National Ensign Waving Everywhere—Rebels Captured, &c.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

Thank God! we have at last found a truly loyal town in Maryland. The advance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S command approached this city at a little before six o'clock last evening, having passed from Rockville to New-Market, and thence to this city. When within half a mile of the town the picket of STUART'S rebel cavalry was discovered and driven in. At the main street (Patrick) a battery of two pieces was posted, which was opened upon our advance without doing any damage. Gen. BURNSIDE sent a battery to the front, one gun was speedily dismounted and the other silenced by our fire, when the Sixth New-York Cavalry made a charge up the street, and soon cleared the town of about 1,500 of STUART'S Cavalry—the rear guard of the rebel army. One dead rebel was found and seven so badly wounded as to be left behind. On our side one man was killed and several were more or less severely wounded. Gen. BURNSIDE then entered the town at the head of his column, and *a more magnificent reception was never awarded to man.* The people illuminated their houses, the Stars and Stripes were thrown to the breeze, patriotic songs were sung, handkerchiefs were waved, houses which had been closed for days were thrown open, and officers and men were alike invited in, and the best the city could afford urged upon them, without money and without price. Gen. BURNSIDE'S passage through the streets was blocked up by citizens eager to thank and bless him as their "deliverer." Ladies crowded about and insisted upon kissing his hands, and from the balconies of private residences he was showered with bouquets of flowers. Old men and women shed tears of joy, and the young and middle-aged cheered. This is no overdrawn picture; it will give the reader only a faint idea of the happiness imparted to the people of this place by the approach a Union force to protect them from the gentlemanly Stuarts, Lees, Johnsons, etc., of the rebel army. Of course, there is to be found here and there a Secessionist in this city, so there is in New-York, but these are the exception, and not the rule.

At about 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. McCLELLAN arrived. As he approached the city he was warmly greeted by the troops, and upon passing through the main street, his way was blocked up by the people in a similar demonstration, and equally enthusiastic to that awarded to Gen. BURNSIDE last evening. Both were affected to tears in spite of themselves, because it was really the first loyal demonstration since the army reëntered Maryland. In the long weary march from Washington to this place, not a national flag, not a cheer, but cold hospitality met our troops on every hand. If there are any Union people on that road they have a peculiar faculty of hiding the fact. Loyal men here say that the majority of the people in the country are loyal, but they are half frightened to death; they dare not show any Union sentiment, fearing that, by the next turn of the wheel, the rebels will be in their midst, and that punishment will follow.

The rebel officers, wherever they have been, have treated the citizens with a great deal of courtesy, but they have as generally forced upon them their worthless Confederate notes and scrip in exchange for provisions, or anything else they desired. The merchants and others who had articles to sell, upon the rebel forces entering town last Wednesday, closed their places of business, and refused to sell their wares; STUART threatened to use force, unless the stores were opened, and then the merchants concealed the bulk of their stocks and opened their doors. One of the largest harness-makers in town saved his stock by placing small lots at the houses of his friends, leaving in his store a small quantity of the most undesirable articles. At one store Col. GORDON (of the Charleston *Mercury*, and formerly of New-Bedford, Mass.) called at a store, and insisted upon paying for goods he wanted in Confederate notes. The merchant happened to be a man who did not hesitate to utter his Union sentiments freely, and he told the gallant rebel that the Confederate notes were not worth the paper they were printed on.

The Colonel, in reply to this, asked: "And, pray, what may be your political sentiments in regard to the present troubles?"

MERCHANT.—I am a Union man, Sir, and always intend to remain one.

COLONEL.—Indeed! Are there many people like you here?

MERCHANT.—Yes, Sir. We have voted on secession, and this district gave three thousand majority for the Union.

COLONEL.—Yes, at the point of the bayonet!

MERCHANT.—No, Sir—there were neither bayonets nor muskets to intimidate us. Every man was free to vote as he pleased.

COLONEL.—*Then we have been most damnably deceived.*

The merchant then wanted to know why the rebels wanted to disturb the peace of the State by coming here, to which the Colonel again replied that they had been deceived—that they had received *thousands* of letters from Maryland stating that the people were oppressed by the Lincoln Government, but that they (the rebel troops) *had been treated, since their arrival here, d——d coolly,* and "I feel like h—ll." The above is from a highly respectable citizen of this place, and can be relied upon as true.

To-day this city presents a most brilliant appearance—the troops are everywhere greeted with cheers, the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, as they pass along the streets—stores and houses are thrown open—young ladies and misses throng the streets, wearing miniature flags, and one feels as he passes along that he is indeed a welcome visitor.

Col. E. KIMBALL, of the Ninth New-York, (HAWKINS' Zouaves), this morning received a private note notifying him that a certain house contained a number of rebel recruits. He visited the place and secured eleven of the rascals. Not less than a thousand rebel soldiers have been found concealed in cellars, barns, hay-stacks and garrets, and, for the most part, they are shoeless, and a very forlorn looking set of men. The first of the cavalry are now in search of a body of 5,000 rebels said to be concealed in a piece of woods near by.

As I write there is firing in the direction of Fairview, a little town in the Catoctin Mountain, five miles distant. Gen. BURNSIDE'S force has gone in that direction. As the Hawkins Zouaves passed through the city, 750 strong, they were applauded frequently by the people for their soldierly appearance. It is in fact one of the best regiments in the service, and is commanded by Col. KIMBALL, who has distinguished himself upon numerous battle-fields.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Full Particulars of the Splendid Victory of Saturday.

Invincible Bravery of the National Forces.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15.

The following extracts are from the *American's* special:

FREDERICK, Monday, Sept. 15—2 P. M.

The news that reaches here from the front, coming through a variety of sources, is all of a gloriously encouraging character. Our troops have been driving the enemy ever since they left Frederick, and yesterday fought them for four hours in a general engagement, defeated them, and sent them flying in rapid retreat to get out of "My Maryland."

The scene of the fight yesterday was upon what is called generally the "Seared Mountains," of the Catoctin range, but on the map is called South Mountains.

Our forces on Saturday drove the rebel rear guard out of Middletown, and our advance halted that night a short distance beyond that village.

Early on Sunday morning the onward movement was resumed by Gen. McCLELLAN. The Rebels were directly in front and retreated slowly and resolutely, contesting every foot of ground. Up to about 2 o'clock the engagement was principally with artillery.

The rebels placed their batteries in every advantageous position, and shelled our advance. Our artillery replied, and the firing at times was very heavy, but the advantage, from the higher ground they occupied, being with the rebels in this artillery practice, our Generals depended more upon their infantry, and heavy columns were pushed successfully forward, driving the enemy back, until about half the ascent of the mountain was gained.

In doing this work some splendid dashes were made by our troops, in which BURNSIDE'S and HOOKER'S corps, formerly McDOWELL'S, particularly distinguished themselves.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the rebels were found drawn up in line of battle, their left covering Turner's Gap, through which the pike to Hazlestown passes, and their left extending to Crampton's Gap.

Our right was led by Gen. HOOKER in the advance, with Gen. FRANKLIN on the left, and Gen. BURNSIDE'S in the centre. Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S corps was pressing up in the rear, and was, I believe, in reserve. Some portions of it may have participated in the fight.

When the enemy were thus found drawn up in line of battle on their chosen position, the engagement at once became general and fierce. The musketry fire, as described by officers wounded in the battle and now here, was the most continous and sustained of the war. It rolled rapidly and fiercely from right to left and back and foward with irresistible fury. Our artillery was brought splendidly up, and played its part, as usual, well.

For two hours this continuous exchange of musketry and artillery continued, until the enemy began to show signs of wavering. Our extreme right had been gradually but surely pushing the enemy, crowding him toward the "gap" and threatening his flank.

At 5 o'clock a general charge was ordered, and our men responding willingly and bravely to the call, sprang forward with an impetus that carried all before it.

The rebels fell back, endeavoring again to bring their disordered column into line of battle, but failed. Wildly cheering and determined to win, our lines pushed forward, and drove the enemy from point to point, and as the last rays of the sun gilded the mountain and reached its summit,

The pass was won, and the enemy were in rapid and disordered retreat down the slope, toward Boonsboro. The pursuit was continued for two miles down the mountains, until darkness put an end to the contest.

Our troops bivouacked for the night on the battle-field, whilst our pickets extended some three miles forward, and beyond the little village of Bolivar, (not the Bolivar of Harper's Ferry.)

The rebels left their killed and many of their wounded on the field. My informants knew no knowledge of the enemy's loss, except where they were engaged immediately on the right, and can, therefore, give no estimate of the general loss on either side. They found the ground over which they passed thickly strewn with rebel dead and wounded.

In a cornfield, where a desperate stand was made, there was marked evidence of the severity with which they had been punished. Our own loss, it is believed, is very much less, perhaps not half that of the enemy.

Our men fought the whole day with desperate valor, which in a battle, often proves that there is safety in temerity. They literally drove the enemy all the time, giving them no time to rally, no opportunity to recover, and thus kept them at a disadvantage.

Our veterans have added new laurels to those gained on other well-fought fields, whilst new regiments did far better than one would have ventured to hope. Enthusiasm made up for their inexperience, and they rivalled their older companions in arms in the steadiness with which they went under fire.

Among our losses we have to lament Gen. RENO. He was killed by a rifle-ball whilst feeling the position of the enemy on Sunday.

I hear of the loss of no other of our General officers. As to our loss of Field and Line officers we have no reports.

We have numerous, and no doubt extravagant rumors here of the loss of the enemy.

Gen. LEE is reported killed, and the best part of LONGSTREET'S Division captured. Tracing these reports as far as I am able, I find that Gen. LEE is reported, by prisoners taken, as wounded, and some say killed. Gen. GARLAND, of Virginia, was certainly killed.

Of prisoners, probably from 1,500 to 2,000 have been captured, independently of wounded left on the field.

Some intermittent artillery firing was heard early this morning, but from the general quiet in front, it is evident that no battle was in progress to-day.

The reports are that the rebels made good use of their heels during the night, and that this morning they were in rapid retreat toward the river, rendering it doubtful whether they would be overtaken before they had put the Potomac between themselves and Gen. McCLELLAN.

The hope is that Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, being comparatively fresh, will be enabled to push after them, and embarrass, if not prevent their retreat.

Much anxiety is felt here to learn the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, where it is known Col MILES is hardly pushed by Stonewall JACKSON. Capt COLE was sent from here on Saturday night to communicate with Gen. McCLELLAN. Through his knowledge of the roads he got safely across the enemy's lines and met Gen. McCLELLAN at Middletown on Sunday.

His report is (I gather it second-hand) that the rebels on Friday advanced in such force on the Maryland heights, coming up from the rear, that our people were forced to abandon the battery there.

The retreat was, however, done systematically. The guns were spiked, and then thrown over the precipice, and most or all of the men escaped over to the Ferry.

JACKSON had also possession of London Heights, the mainness of Col. MILES' force rendering it impossible for him to maintain these detached posts.

On Sunday the rebels endeavored to place batteries on Maryland and Loudon Heights, but were so severely shelled that they did not accomplish their object.

Some firing was heard at Monocacy Junction about noon to-day, apparently at Harper's Ferry, and this encourages the hope that Col. MILES still holds out.

If the enemy is aiming, as now seems almost certain, for the fords of the Upper Potomac, he must necessarily abandon his designs upon Harper's Ferry.

There are also rumors that Gen. SIGEL has gone to the assistance of Col. MILES *via* Leesburgh.

Certain it is that SIGEL has not been seen this way, and hence it is conjectured that he has been detached upon an important mission.

Col. MILES' position, however, is felt to be serious, and it will be a relief to hear that he is safe.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

An officer, slightly wounded in the battle yesterday, who arrived here late to-day, represents that the fight took place three or four miles west of Middletown, Frederick County, at the foot of the first mountain going west. The enemy were strongly posted there; but our men, with the most determined courage, drove them up the mountain through a strip of wood, corn-fields, and open ground. The rebels made occasional stands behind walls and fences, but were driven thence to the top of the mountain and over into the valley, when, it being now night, our troops were called from further pursuit. Not one of our men faltered.

This part of the contest was maintained by our troops of the centre. Two colonels were among the rebel slain found on the field this morning.

The battle was fought principally with infantry on our part, it being impracticable to bring the artillery into full play. Gen. GIBBONS, however, with much toil, succeeded in getting a battery upon the mountain to the right of the infantry, and did execution.

A captured rebel Lieutenant said it was their intention to mass all their forces to-day.

Gen. HATCH is represented as having been wounded in the leg. Gen. RENO was killed either while seeking a position for a battery or reconnoitering the ground.

REPORTS OF THE BALTIMORE SECESH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 15—Midnight.

Secessionists here have little to say about the news from McCLELLAN'S army, consoling themselves with reports that the rebels have recrossed the Potomac lower down, and turned the tables on him. One large canard declared that BEAUREGARD has crossed with 120,000 men, and driven McCLELLAN to Georgetown Heights.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Lately Menacing Cincinnati Fallen Back Four Miles Beyond Florence.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 15.

All business was resumed to-day except the sale of liquor.

At four P. M. the various military organizations will assemble and drill.

The rebels have fallen back only four miles south of Florence. This is stated to be owing to the scarcity of water, but it is supposed they are awaiting reinforcements.

The rebels have left Maysville and gone to Paris.

Advices from Cumberland Gap to Aug. 31, represent that Gen. MORGAN'S force is in fine spirits. He is scouring the country in all directions for forage and will hold out until relieved.

The rebels are still in his front but not in his rear, all the rebels in Kentucky having joined Gen. KIRBY SMITH.

Gen. MORGAN made a raid at Rogers' Gap, killing six and wounding six and taking a whole rebel company prisoners, without losing a man.

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Particulars of the Brilliant Affair at Munfordsville.

Decided Defeat and Fearful Slaughter of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15.

Further particulars of the Munfordsville fight have been received from Mr. THOMAS, who arrived from there this evening. He was present during the battle.

The rebels, under Gen. DUNCAN, numbered from 5,000 to 7,000, including cavalry, artillery and infantry. The rebels made the attack from both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful loss.

The National forces under Gen. WILDER numbered about 2,500 at the commencement of the fight. They were reinforced by Col. DUNHAM, with the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment. The first the rebels knew of his whereabouts was his pouring in a volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

The National loss was 68 men killed and 27 wounded. The rebel loss was from 500 to 700 killed and wounded. The rebels who brought a flag of truce admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy.

The bridge at Bacon Creek has been destroyed.

The rebel BRAGG is supposed to be at Glasgow.

THE FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

No Further Particulars Received—The National Advance Reported to be at Ripley—Cannonading Heard Yesterday.

GALLIPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 15.

Col. LIGHTBURN'S advance reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock last night.

Passengers on the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, from the West this morning, report that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Ravenswood on the Ohio River.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Further Particulars of the Fight at Washington—Heavy Losses of the Rebels—Services of the Gunboat Louisiana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 9, 1862.

Further particulars of the affair at Washington last Saturday, received since I wrote you, show a much heavier rebel loss than was first reported. Nearly two hundred of the enemy's dead had been brought in when the last steamer left the town, showing that the shell from the United States gunboat *Louisiana* did terrific and almost unparalleled execution. To Acting-Lieut. R. T. RENSHAW, commanding the *Louisiana*, and to his officers and men, the highest applause is due for their energy and promptitude. The coolness and precision with which they managed their part in the action saved this important point from the occupancy of the rebels, who would, had it not been for their aid, have succeeded in capturing our entire garrison and in burning the town. The fearful punishment of the invaders will render them less audacious in future, and convince them of the futility of attempting to regain any portion of their lost ground in this Department. A considerable time will probably elapse ere they undertake a similar enterprise.

Recruiting among the North Carolinians is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and Maj. Gen. FOSTER expects soon to have in the field, and in fighting order, a large force of loyal native volunteers.

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Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolutions thereon from the National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of, the report contained in Document Number Fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July Twenty-one, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities, to furnish all who may leave volunteered, or who may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones and flag Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be amended by inserting between the words "flag" and "Forty-seventh street" the word "sidewalks."

Which was carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Councilman Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to Palmer & Escalante, to receive and deliver goods from the sidewalk in front of their premises, No. 107 Pearl-street.

(In Board of Councilmen four times lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Orton moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company No. 22.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the sum of twelve thousand dollars be appropriated for the building of two parks in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, the same to be taken from the appropriation for Lands and Places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Resolution, that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred on reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to the appropriate account, said bills to be indorsed "correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

Councilman Ross moved that the resolution be laid over, and that all the bills be printed in detail in the minutes.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Jones, Ryan, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Brice, Long—11.

Councilmen Jones moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "six thousand five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "five thousand five hundred dollars."

Councilman Hogan moved that the whole matter be referred to a Special Committee of Three for investigation.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Ross, Snyder—5.

Negative—Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—16.

The amendment of Councilman Jones to reduce the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars to five thousand five hundred dollars was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend the resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "six thousand five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "seven thousand five hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilmaa Jones moved to amend by striking from the resolution the words following, to wit: "Said bills to be indorsed 'correct' by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council."

Which was lost.

And the resolution was declared lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Hogan, Jones, Ross, Snyder—4.

Councilman Keech moved that the unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[The conclusion of the report did not reach us in time for this morning's TIMES.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2379, 2367, 6049, 6047, 2413, 2417, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2431, 2433, 3435, 2437, 2439, 2443, 2445, 2449, 2451, 2463. *Part II.*—Nos. 2016, 2200, 2232, 2272, 2254, 2260, 2062, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 2296, 2298, 2302, 2304, 342, 470, 608.

GENERAL TERM.—Preferred calendar, Nos. 1 to 25.

Contract—Arrest and Bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Benaniah Barker vs. *George W. Chadwick.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for a fraud alleged to have been committed in an exchange of property, by means of false representations by the defendant of the value or condition of the property given him on such exchange.

The property given by the defendant consisted of two checks, amounting to $1,445; $10,000 of the bank notes of a bank chartered by the Government of Canada, called the Clifton Bank; some lots in the City of Newark, N. J., and some land in the State of Wisconsin. The property given in exchange by the plaintiff consisted of a stock of goods, part or all of which were of old patterns or unsalable, worth somewhere between one-fourth and three-fourths (as found by the Court) of the nominal value placed upon them in the exchange.

The plaintiff allege that the defendant represented that the Newark lots were situated near a comb factory on Carmine-street, which street was worked, and that adjoining lots were worth $300 each. In regard to the bank notes, that the defendant was under contract with the bank as to its circulation, giving his note for the bills with three and a half per cent. interest, with security of Missouri State Bonds, and his bond to redeem such circulation at par in New-York and at the Bank, and that such bills had been redeemed in New-York at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, and in Chicago at par, the defendant, as alleged, showing a Bank-note Reporter making the discount of such bills at 1 per cent; that they had not got into circulation, and were not paid out in New-York, but were in Chicago, and were abundantly in circulation in the West, as far as St. Paul; and that the defendant's firm were paying out such notes in the West in large sums for produce. That the defendant was furnished with funds to redeem such bills by drafts on the house of Sturgis & Co., of Chicago, as advances on goods stored with them, and that the defendant had always redeemed promptly every dollar presented here or in Chicago.

The plaintiff and his broker in the negotiation swear that the defendant made such representations, and the defendant and his broker swear that such representations were not made.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings of arrest against the defendant, and the question was whether the plaintiff could maintain his action on such contract and hold the defendant to bail, it not appearing that he had offered to return the property received by him.

The Court held that the plaintiff was bound to establish that the property received and retained by him was utterly without value, and that the defendant could not be prejudiced by its detention. This must be shown in respect to everything but the money, which could be deducted from the damages recovered. The Court was satisfied that the goods given the defendant were not worth their nominal valuation in the exchange.

The question as to the alleged false representation of the defendant, as well as the value of the goods give., him by the plaintiff, the Court concluded to refer to Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., to ascertain and report.

The Court said if the referee should report that the plaintiff sustained any damage by reason of any knowingly untrue representation made by the defendant, and that the property received by him was without value, and that its retention cannot prejudice the defendant, then the order to hold to bail shall be reduced, on the confirmation of the report, to the amount of the value of the goods as found by the referee; otherwise the order to hold to bail to be discharged.

C. W. Prentiss for plaintiff; W. J. Cogswell for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Joseph Hoffman vs. *James Van Nostrand.*—Attachment to issue; bailable in $400, unless the Sheriff return the execution in ten days.

James Butler vs. *Andrew J. Smith.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

William Towers vs. *Morgan L. Childs.*—Certificate signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hiebok vs. Mayher.—Attachment granted.

Fairchild, &c., vs. Cumming.—Order granted.

Brooks vs. The Same.—Order granted.

Mangus et al. vs. The Same.—Order granted.

Bruner vs. The Same.—Order granted.

Frederick et al. vs. The Same.—Undertaking on injunction granted.

Larned vs. The Same.—The same.

Townsend vs. The Same.—The same.

Field vs. Mesch.—Order granted.

Wm. H. Aspinwall, Executor, &c., vs. Thomas T. Ferris.—Judgment for foreclosure.

David Hiscox vs. David C. Dyer.—Motion dismissed, without costs.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

During the holding of the present General Term, Chambers will be held from 10 to 11 A. M. Ex-parte business by Judge BARNARD in the usual room, First, second, third and fourth classes of preferred motions by Judge INGRAHAM in the Special Term room; fifth, sixth and seventh classes, and the General Term Calendar by Judge CLERKE, in the General Term room.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 15, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68, reg..	97⅛	100
3,000	do	98	920
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	98	100
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	100	100
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	89	1300
18,000	Tr. T. 3.10 ₱ cent.	100	do
	Notes	103⅜	1050
2,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98⅜	300
1,000	Va. State 6s	56	350
10,000	Mo. State 6s	47	700
3,000	Cal. State 7s	104	950
2,000	do	103¾	100
11,000	N. Y. Cen. Bonds, '76	112	100
	do	110	350
4,000	Erie R. 3d M. B., '83	103¾	50
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	99	350
5,000	Erie R. 5th Bds.	93½	50
10,000	do	93½	650
1,000	Hud. 1st M. Bds.	112½	40
1,000	Hud. R. C. Bds.	92	1100
1,000	do	92¾	100
3,000	do	92½	150
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	108	165
4,000	Har. R. 2d M. Bs.	103	100
1,000	Mich. C. 8 ct. Old.	106	150
26,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	89½	400
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	103	100
6,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	92	150
1,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d	94¾	50
15,000	do	95	250
10,000	Ch. & N. W. A.B	30¼	50
5,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	73	900
16,000	do	73½	200
1,000	M. & F. du C. 1st m	98	150
26,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M	82	100
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M	59	950
12,000	do	60	50
14,000	do	60	200
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	87	1000
40	Am. Ex. Bank	91	200
10	Metropolitan Bank	98	300
93,000	Amer. Gold	117⅞	200
30,000	do	117¾	100
50	Penn. Coal Co	99	450
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	101¾	5
10	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	111	50
50	do	110⅜	200
5	do	110⅞	5—Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.
50	do	110	

SECOND BOARD.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	100⅜	15
5,000	Mo. State 6s	47	250
2,000	California St. 7s	104	100
10,000	Ill. War Loan	98¾	50
3,000	C. & N. W. In bds.	86	200
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	83	350
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d M.	60¼	100
1,000	do	61	50
10,000	Am. Gold	117⅜	300
10,000	do	117⅛	50
5,000	do	117⅛	100
50	Pac. M. St. Co	110⅜	500
375	do	110⅜	900
50	do	110¾	200
20	N. Y. Cen. R.	95⅛	100
200	do	95¼	450
100	do	95	50
700	do	95⅛	300
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	59	600
30	Erie Railway	40	200
500	do	40¼	700
1500	Erie Railway Pref'd	72⅞	400
450	do	72⅞	100
100	do	72¾	200
20	do	72⅞	500
500	do	72¼	45
100	do	72⅜	100
150	Mil. & P. du C. R.	34	

15	Hudson R. R.	54	
250	do	54¾	
100	do	54⅛	
50	Harlem R.	16¾	
200	Harlem R. Pref'd	41⅜	
600	Reading R. Railroad	91⅝	
350	Clev. & Pitts. R.	26⅜	
100	do	26¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	73½	
50	do	73¾	
300	Mich. Cen. R.	69¾	
50	do	810 69¾	
100	do	69⅝	
500	do	69⅝	
900	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	32⅜	
200	do	32⅝	
100	do	b30 32⅜	
450	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	64	
50	do	64¼	
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	64¾	
600	do	64⅜	
200	do	b30 64¾	
700	Clev. & Toledo R.	54⅝	
400	do	54⅞	
100	do	55	
200	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	68¾	
500	do	69	
45	Tol. & Wab. R	22	
100	do	22⅛	

MONDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 6:

Decrease in Loans	$607,346
Increase in Specie	986,317
Increase in Circulation	73,161
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,328,026

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 6, 1862.	Sept. 13, 1862.	Sept. 14, 1861.
Capital	$69,125,000	$69,125,000	$69,050,000
Loans	158,435,859	157,828,513	136,565,624
Specie	36,138,928	37,125,245	37,529,412
Circulation	9,645,965	9,719,126	8,792,620
Gross Deposits	168,342,180	170,959,936	122,696,005
Exchanged	25,679,144	25,968,874	15,935,159
Undrawn	142,663,036	144,991,062	106,760,876
In Sub-Treasury	10,124,166	9,010,415	14,293,222

The Bank returns shows another large gain on the Deposit line. There is also a gain of nearly a million of dollars on the Specie average. At the same time the Banks have not been able to employ these large additional balances; the Loans and Discounts being lower by $607,000 than on the previous return. The Circulation continues full and nearly approaches ten million of dollars.

The price of Money to-day is 4@5 ₱ cent. The price of Gold fell off nearly 1 ₱ cent., closing 117⅜ ₱ cent., and the price of Bills on London declined to 129¼@129⅜ ₱ cent. The prices for Stocks were ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. higher on the Railway shares; 1@2 per cent. higher on the Railway mortgages, and ⅜@½ ₱ cent. on Government Securities. There was increased buoyancy in the general market, and a high degree of speculation in Erie shares of both classes, and in some of the Western shares. New-York Central was also firm and in demand, at an improvement of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. from the average of Saturday's sales. A large business was done at both sessions of the Board, and on the Street, between and after the Boards, speculation was also quite animated.

Later in the afternoon the exciting news from the seat of War in Maryland gave an additional impetus to the market, and the wildest excitement prevailed in the Board room and on the Street after the adjournment of the Second Board. For a time it was impossible to get quotations for Stocks; but at 4½ o'clock, the following were about the last figures; the market continuing under great excitement, with a further advance on the printed sales at the Second Board of ⅜@1 ₱ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	94¾	96	Pacific	110¾	111¾
Erie	39¾	40¾	Panama	141⅝	142¾
Erie Preferred	71¾	73⅜	Missouri	46¾	47¾
Rock Island	67⅞	69⅜	Tennessee	48¾	49¾
Galena	72½	73⅝	U. S. 5s, 1874	89¾	90
Mich. Central	68¾	70⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	99¾	100⅞
Mich. Southern	32	33¾	U.S. Notes, C. H.	110	110⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	63	64⅜	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	103¾	104
Illinois Cen	63¼	65	Bills on Lond'n.	130⅜	129
Toledo	54	55¾	Gold	118⅝	117

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100⅜	Commerce	90⅜
Mechanics'	103	Bank of the Republic	91½
America	106	Bank of North America	94
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Hanover	78
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Commonwealth	82
Merchants' Exchange	87	Park	106

The following bids at the close of the early Board for the Railway Mortgages, although much higher than Saturday, are not equal to the actual afternoon market, when there is no regular call of the Bond list:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	52¾
Erie firsts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30¼
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	80
Erie thirds, '83	103¾	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	83
Erie fourths, '88	99	Lack. & W. Bonds	102¼
Erie fifths, '88	93½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	108
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts '77	90¾	Del. Lack. & W seconds	106½
Hudson firsts, '69	112½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	92
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	73½
Hudson thirds, '75	98	Tol. & Wab Int. B'ds	78¼
Hudson Converts., '67	92¾	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chi firsts, ext.	104¾
Harlem thirds, '68	87¾	Gal. & Chi seconds	101⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c., '69-72	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105¾
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₱c. '82	112	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96¾
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱c. firsts	108	N. Jer. Cen firsts	112
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. secs	89¾	N. J. Cen. firsts, '76	112

N. Ind. Geshen Line, '68	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107¼
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱c.	103	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	102	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
St. L. & T. H. 1ts 7 Rc.	92	Pitts. F. W. & Chi 3ds.	61
T. H. & Alt. 2ds. 8 ₱c.	95	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	92
L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	23		

The United States Notes of the Custom house issue advanced to 110⅛@110¼ ₱ cent., the highest price yet attained by these Notes. The quotations of Exchange on the Continent are thus reported for the Boston mail by Messrs. WARD & BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₱ dollar	4f. 33½c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 31¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₱ guilder	40½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	43½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₱ florin	40½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	93½c.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, will sell to morrow (Tuesday) $165,000 of various State Stocks, for account and by order of the Bank Department of Wisconsin. The sale will take place at No. 111 Broadway, Merchants' Exchange, at noon.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 13,	LOANS. Sept. 6.	SPECIE. Sept. 13.	SPECIE. Sept. 6.
Bk. of New-York	5,719,240	5,720,418	2,012,920	1,946,378
Manhattan Co	5,802,826	5,749,875	1,916,923	1,703,894
Merchants' Bank	6,526,336	6,700,151	1,877,823	1,894,568
Mechanics' Bank	4,758,254	4,645,219	696,433	705,044
Union Bank	3,672,344	3,768,885	2,519,292	2,039,870
Bank of America	8,471,318	8,547,051	1,627,958	1,607,184
Phenix Bank	3,991,084	3,987,503	521,986	560,280
City Bank	3,418,727	3,488,781	2,402,870	2,446,836
Tradesmen's Bank	2,305,783	2,250,267	177,108	179,044
Fulton Bank	1,568,038	1,643,311	373,067	372,312
Chemical Bank	2,896,228	2,753,068	2,626,753	2,814,289
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,540,859	2,533,156	214,661	214,852
National Bank	2,244,956	2,224,537	492,875	468,061
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,644,980	1,589,356	145,268	145,366
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	912,155	923,417	213,511	213,366
Greenwich Bank	527,258	531,257	380,045	387,514
Leather Man. Bk.	2,282,232	2,325,268	920,378	879,516
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,318,796	1,325,152	314,430	314,573
Bk. St. New-York	5,286,918	5,430,464	922,061	918,952
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,212,707	8,590,471	2,567,605	2,553,327
Bk. of Commerce	13,205,246	13,216,877	1,512,851	1,516,706
Broadway Bank	3,350,046	3,499,758	966,212	1,034,142
Ocean Bank	2,068,057	2,107,320	281,704	284,382
Mercantile Bank	3,196,157	3,252,661	517,842	529,034
Pacific Bank	1,402,840	1,461,069	116,942	117,122
Bank of Republic	4,785,109	4,749,661	1,507,321	1,410,779
Chatham Bank	933,711	916,973	98,774	102,234
People's Bank	747,172	744,871	96,249	97,031
Bank of N. Am.	1,991,884	1,998,848	132,400	138,395
Hanover Bank	2,293,538	2,219,137	156,273	155,953
Irving Bank	977,703	910,656	89,007	89,869
Metropolitan Bk.	9,656,879	9,703,941	1,571,651	1,569,585
Citizen's Bank	908,838	915,630	90,013	90,170
Nassau Bank	2,261,616	2,296,579	235,018	242,670
Market Bank	2,224,259	2,249,978	258,525	278,366
St. Nicholas Bank	1,538,372	1,534,661	151,661	141,519
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,010,833	2,950,660	217,463	210,888
Corn Exch. Bank	2,508,940	2,584,364	710,351	679,281
Continental Bank	3,898,945	3,964,387	232,336	175,010
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,532,732	1,511,459	353,139	351,252
Oriental Bank	696,682	666,247	74,313	74,746
Marine Bank	1,570,271	1,567,890	225,597	253,697
Atlantic Bank	719,156	720,769	86,320	87,061
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,279,720	3,099,567	320,930	317,256
Park Bank	9,067,492	9,180,987	3,448,435	3,373,517
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,146,216	1,105,269	188,954	186,542
Grocers' Bank	492,500	476,926	60,042	60,099
North River Bank	837,363	799,017	66,513	67,633
East River Bank	364,452	305,501	51,303	45,363
Manuf'y & Mer. Bk.	1,249,075	1,259,300	119,394	120,252
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	577,267	618,604	109,362	108,778
N. Y. Exch. Bank	347,632	321,654	67,413	66,745
Bull's Head Bank	477,744	496,415	27,727	27,772
N. Y. County Bank	339,277	333,550	50,243	50,304
Total	157,828,513	158,435,859	$37,125,245	$36,132,938
Decrease	$607,346		Increase	$986,317

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 13,	CIRCULATION. Sept. 6.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 6.
Bk. of New-York	485,013	483,997	5,470,712	5,165,912
Manhattan Co	82,664	83,121	5,739,579	5,382,965
Merchants' Bank	189,195	185,089	6,393,927	6,132,868
Mechanics' Bank	302,233	306,740	3,773,239	3,743,191
Union Bank	218,497	218,814	3,594,785	3,482,935
Bank of America	46,555	44,074	9,509,755	9,601,078
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,350	3,065,965	3,358,305
City Bank			5,498,760	5,189,270
Tradesmen's Bank	263,513	253,642	1,721,859	1,642,716
Fulton Bank	218,295	220,675	1,953,802	1,918,199
Chemical Bank	84,555	86,411	6,311,061	6,953,784
Merch. Exch. Bk.	146,799	144,769	1,780,746	1,590,767
National Bank	148,457	145,805	1,490,869	1,507,477
Butch. & Drov. Bk	316,281	299,977	1,792,635	1,579,905
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	189,898	195,204	1,084,321	1,061,479
Greenwich Bank	141,465	141,229	591,773	630,549
Leather Man. Bk.	301,793	287,371	2,177,821	2,184,945
Seventh Ward Bk.	188,019	195,732	1,296,654	1,225,223
Bk. St. New-York	299,043	246,384	5,037,508	4,998,596
Am. Exchange Bk.	359,876	356,073	6,768,743	6,723,316
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	8,336,215	8,424,875
Broadway Bank	323,996	324,341	3,417,259	3,728,536
Ocean Bank	97,867	97,893	1,619,759	1,678,313
Mercantile Bank	6,477	6,515	3,406,655	3,559,854
Pacific Bank	99,681	102,321	1,272,391	1,204,923
Bank of Republic	275,969	268,501	4,232,187	4,014,539
Chatham Bank	54,117	56,028	680,811	647,560
People's Bank	87,857	84,335	674,324	682,596
Bank of N. Am.	180,059	180,343	1,467,225	1,503,190
Hanover Bank	146,233	142,761	1,466,438	1,347,210
Irving Bank	127,063	126,809	801,344	804,869
Metropolitan Bk.	276,455	277,025	7,512,088	7,391,860
Citizen's Bank	178,425	175,966	757,129	724,779
Nassau Bank	15,882	16,034	1,741,764	1,781,429
Market Bank	252,194	252,653	1,488,742	1,461,568
St. Nicholas Bank	197,105	197,053	1,083,199	1,063,933
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	486,872	477,192	2,100,097	2,172,397
Corn Exch. Bank	276,010	277,520	2,127,422	2,154,841
Continental Bank	253,221	252,219	1,985,395	2,172,496
Bk. of Commw'lth	318,451	316,926	1,632,522	1,648,540
Oriental Bank	152,871	153,037	620,826	596,338
Marine Bank	251,194	251,845	1,266,063	1,292,605
Atlantic Bank	119,826	120,199	451,832	437,394
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	2,500,126	2,312,388
Park Bank	395,357	393,536	11,837,287	11,655,999
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	84,897	85,219	1,026,881	871,420
Grocers' Bank	46,717	47,273	626,933	622,513
North River Bank	77,390	77,981	766,429	739,971
East River Bank	109,020	111,130	363,670	356,594
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	12,344	12,780	1,004,315	991,490
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	194,463	189,580	421,620	431,111
N. Y. Exch. Bank	136,937	134,244	331,164	301,193
Bull's Head Bank	132,732	133,041	441,999	436,574
N. Y. County Bank	115,182	109,201	353,617	337,135
Total	$9,719,126	$9,645,965	144,991,062	142,863,036
Increase	$73,161		Increase	$2,328,026

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 26 bbls. Ashes, 21,365 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 362 bags Corn Meal, 286,239 bushels Wheat, 130,955 bushels Corn, 575 bushels Rye, 36,605 bushels Oats, 9,016 bushels Malt, 1,477 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,321 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of small lots, at $6.87½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 1,341 bags Rio at 21¼c.@22c. ₱ lb. Market otherwise inactive.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in, at 56¾c.@57c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request for shipment and home use, but at somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,100 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 90
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour continues in demand at uniform prices; sales 1,452 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request at former rates. Sales 950 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots to-day, at $3 @$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand for export, but at decidedly lower prices. Millers are buying rather sparingly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 258,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 36@$1 50; White Western, $1 32@$1 38; Amber Western, at $1 24@$1 27; Red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 23½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee Club, at $1 07@$1 14; Chicago Spring, at $1 05@$1 13, and White Kentucky, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair request; but at re-duced rates. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, at 57c.@59

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY SEPT. 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE FRENCH SPY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—'CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIBBELL'S CALIFORNIA.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI RIVER—COURT-STREET Opposite CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A series of dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN to Gen. HALLECK, published this morning, give brief outlines of the important events which have occurred in Maryland during the last two days. The first, dated at 9:40 P. M., of Sunday, announces that, after a very severe engagement, the corps of Generals HOOKER and RENO had carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road by storm, the troops behaving in the most magnificent manner. The action continued until after dark, and left us in possession of the entire crest—a glorious victory. Gen. FRANKLIN, at the same time, was hotly engaged on the extreme left. In the battle for the possession of the Heights, Gen. RENO was killed. The second dispatch, dated at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, announces that FRANKLIN'S success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his gaining an important position, after a severe engagement all along the line. The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost gallantry, carrying strong positions with but very little help from the artillery, and without severe losses. The enemy had disappeared during the night, and our troops were advancing in pursuit. The Third dispatch, dated at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, announces the reception of the information from Gen. HOOKER, in the advance, that the enemy was making for the river in a perfect panic,—Gen. LEE acknowledging that he had been shockingly whipped. The fourth dispatch, dated "Bolivar, 10 o'clock A. M.," announces the receipt of information completely confirming the report of the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. LEE, who was reported wounded, stated his loss at fifteen thousand, among whom was Gen. GARLAND killed. Gen. HOOKER alone had captured over a thousand more prisoners, seven hundred having already been sent to Frederick. This is a glorious record of success for the National army. It will be noticed that the fourth dispatch from Gen. MCCLELLAN is dated at Bolivar, which is on the low side of the Potomac, a little below Harper's Ferry. This would seem to indicate that a portion of our army is operating with a view to intercept the retreat of the rebel army across the river.

A report reaches us by way of Chambersburgh, Pa., received from persons arriving from the vicinity of Williamsport, that a portion of the rebel forces under JACKSON, moved toward Martinsburgh, for the purpose of capturing Gen. WHITE and his command, but Gen. WHITE had evacuated the place two hours previously, and had succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry in safety.

Up to a late hour last night we have received nothing additional relative to the fighting in Western Virginia. The advance of the retreating National forces is reported to have reached Ripley, Va., at 10 o'clock on Sunday night.

From Cumberland Gap our advices are to the 31st ult. Gen. MORGAN'S force was in the best of spirits. Forage was being obtained from the surrounding country, and no doubt was entertained that our forces would hold out until relieved. An entire rebel company had been taken prisoners at Rogers' Gap, after a dozen of them had been killed and wounded, without the loss of a man on our side.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the rebels lately menacing that city have fallen back to a point four miles south of Florence, where they are supposed to be awaiting reinforcements—probably from the force which has been menacing Gen. MORGAN'S rear at Cumberland Gap.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau, Mo., informs us that the town of Bloomfield, in that State, was captured by the rebels on Thursday last, but was recaptured by National troops on Friday. The losses were small.

PORTER, with about 500 guerrillas, made a dash on Palmyra, Mo., on the morning of the 12th, and released forty secesh prisoners. He held the town for a while, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever. The railroad and telegraph office are all in order.

An escaped National prisoner, lately from Holly Springs, reports VILLIPIQUE moving in the direction of Bolivar with a force of 2,000, mostly artillery, and that BRECKINRIDGE is also moving in the same direction with 5,000 men. It is said Kentucky is their destination, perhaps Columbus which they think they can hold now.

A dispatch from Memphis, giving a summary of rebel news, says the rebel Senate has passed a resolution to recall MASON and SLIDELL from their bootless transatlantic mission.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Bohemian*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday morning, we receive advices from Europe one day later. The news is not important. Italian affairs remained unchanged. It was still uncertain what disposition would be made of GARIBALDI. Cotton had advanced only 1d. on the week., owing to expected heavy arrivals. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and provisions dull. Consols were held at 93¼@93¼ for money.

The Board of Councilmen held a long and interesting session last evening. A large amount of routine business was transacted. Councilman STEVENSON introduced a resolution calling upon all the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux to administer the oath of allegiance to all persons in their employ whose salary is paid from the City treasury, and to dismiss all who refuse to take it. The Comptroller's report showed a balance of $174,435 91, in the City Treasury on the 13th inst. The resolution to pay the sum of $6,500 to defray the expenses of Gen. CORCORAN'S and Captain DOWNEY'S reception, led to a lively and heated debate, in which recrimination was freely bandied. Councilman JONES objected strenuously to what he deemed overcharges in many of the items, while professing the highest regard for the City's guest. Councilman ORTON was in favor of avoiding the disagreeable publicity to result from a dispute on the subject, and he, Mr. STEVENSON, and others explained the course of the various reception committees very frankly and satisfactorily. Nearly all present participated in the debate, the majority regretting that any disagreement should arise, and Councilman JONES moving to make the sum $5,500, instead of $6,500, on the sole ground of exorbitant charges. His motion was lost, as also one of Councilman HOGAN, to make it $7,500, and, finally, the whole subject was laid over. The ordinance appropriating $500,000 for New-York harbor defence, and naming a Commission of gentlemen, consisting of the Mayor, the Heads of the two Boards, and sundry citizens therein named, came up for consideration. According to the deliberations of a caucus of both Boards, and the Committee on National Affairs, held in the morning, it had been agreed to change the character of the Commission, and a series of amendments were at once offered by Councilman ORTON. After a stirring interchange of views, and various motions to add to the Commission the President of the Board of Supervisors, the City Comptroller, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the four Coroners, &c., the subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned to reassemble at 5 P. M., on Thursday next.

The interesting ceremony of presenting a sword to Rear-Admiral FOOTE, on behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, came off last evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, with great eclat. Large numbers of gentlemen celebrated in naval, military and civic circles, as well as an assemblage of the fairest of the fair, lent their presence to the scene. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Esq., made the presentation speech, and Admiral FOOTE replied briefly. The Admiral will soon leave for Washington, to enter upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The Germans of Morrisania had a pleasing festival in Morris Park, yesterday, in behalf of the sick and wounded Union soldiers in their midst. There was a civic and military parade, in which the local militia, fire companies and singing and Turner clubs united, and the day was charmingly spent with music, mirth and festivity, to the great advantage of the charity for which it was celebrated.

Sunday last in Philadelphia seems to have been an exciting one. The stir among the many old and newly-formed military organizations was much greater than on any previous day. Every armory in the city was open from an early hour in the day until midnight. Numbers of recruits were obtained, and preparations were being made for a hasty departure. Numerous squads and companies left during the day. Trains prepared to carry troops to Harrisburgh were in waiting at West Philadelphia at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M. Only one hour's notice was necessary to be given to the Superintendent of the railroad, and any amount of troops could be accommodated with transportation. Everything was conducted expeditiously and with care, and nothing like a blunder occurred.

Senator THOMSON, of New-Jersey, died at his residence, in Princeton, on Friday night, 12th inst. He had been sick a long time, though, until quite recently, hopes of his recovery were entertained. Senator THOMSON'S official term would have expired on the 4th of March next. Whether the Governor will appoint any one to fill so short an unexpired term is not known.

A nephew of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Cairo, the other day. He expressed the amiable hope that a bullet from his rifle might lay his traitor uncle low.

The Governor of Wisconsin has sent in a message to the Legislature of that State. He recommends a thorough organization of the militia of the State, under such regulations as will enable the State to respond promptly to any future call for troops, and in case of draft, that it will fall equitably upon the community. The passage of a law authorizing the volunteers from this State to vote. Some action on the subject of aid to the families of volunteers, and to provide means for paying those to whom the faith of the State is already pledged.

There was great buoyancy in the Stock market, yesterday, and a large advance on nearly the entire list; the speculative excitement running on the Railway Shares. Gold fell off 1½ ₱ cent; Exchange closed at 129@129½ ₱ cent.

The glorious news from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Army occasioned much excitement and great rejoicing in business circles yesterday. Flour was in good request and firm. Wheat plenty, cheaper and quite active. Corn freely offered and purchased, but at reduced prices. Rio Coffee, raw Sugars, Whisky and Tallow, were more sought after. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Cotton, Metals, Rice, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Heavier Freight engagements were reported.

The Cattle Market is depressed, on account of enormous receipts, the numbers at Forty-fourth-street alone being 4,500, and with the 400 sold at Bergen, the total for the week will be over 6,000. There is a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., and in addition butchers are getting more pounds of beef than the scales will indicate, the estimates being below the real weights. A fair proportion of the stock was sold yesterday, but more were left than will probably be wanted to-day, and we look for a very hard close, so far as owners are concerned. With an occasional exception, 8c. was as high as butchers were willing to pay, and many sales of fair killing steers were made at 7c.@7½c. The general quality of the cattle was scarcely equal to the average.

REINFORCE BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The dispassionate and elaborate letter of the TIMES correspondent at New Orleans, published in our columns a few days ago, conveys the cheering assurance that no danger need be apprehended to the National cause in the chief city of the South. Whatever reverses may attend the occupation of rebel territory elsewhere, the Crescent City, at least, won with so much gallantry and held with so much firmness, will still be preserved to the Union that purchased it and made it what it is.

Gen. BUTLER, we are told, has drawn in the scattered portions of the army in his Department, and so placed them for the defence of New-Orleans that "an army of one hundred thousand men cannot take it." Here is a firm place, then, to stand on, and from this stronghold shall go forth the military power that will reëstablish the Constitution and laws over the South. Generals BRECKINRIDGE and VAN DORN are supposed to be dropping down toward New-Orleans, with the hope of finding it open to their arts or arms. They will find it a vain hope, for the vigilant BUTLER never half-does his work. He does all things thoroughly; and no enemy can undo what he has finished.

Our correspondent, in the letter we allude to, maintains that our Government has made a mistake in not having made New-Orleans, long since, the base of its offensive war on the Cotton States. We incline to concur in this opinion. New-Orleans is the heart of the South, and from the vital citadel we can most easily reach and control the extremities. The capture of New-Orleans was, by all odds, the most wonderful and brilliant deed of the war. In these days of dejection and failure we read the thrilling story with amazement, and wonder what has become of the spirit that could so extort the admiration of the world. Let us revive the National heart by a new baptism of flame in the Department of Louisiana. Give Gen. BUTLER the men to assume offensive war at once, and we may rely upon it, the counter-irritant will draw the hot blood of rebellion from its present rush toward Northern soil.

The Union Victory in Maryland—The Beginning of the End.

We have highly encouraging news from the army in Maryland. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces overtook the rebels in position on the heights commanding the approaches to Hagerstown, on Saturday—Gens. HOOKER and RENO commanding our right and Gen. FRANKLIN our left. Both wings were successful, driving the enemy before them and taking possession of the ground. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dispatches are somewhat lacking in precision, and embody what are evidently the first vague reports which reached him from the front. We place little reliance on the rumor that Gen. LEE confessed to having lost fifteen thousand men, or that he acknowledged publicly that he had been "shockingly whipped." But the more important statement, that the rebel forces were retreating in confusion, is quite likely to be true; and is not more gratifying than the assurance that our men are pursuing as rapidly as they can move.

We trust that this portion of the rebel army will not be permitted to cross the Potomac. If they have been thoroughly beaten they will doubtless strike across for Williamsport—distant only some ten miles from Hagerstown, with a broad hard road, and every facility for a rapid retreat. The Potomac at Williamsport is broad, but shallow: it can easily be forded except at very high water; but the banks are steep and not accessible for horses, unless at one or two points where narrow roads have been cut. If our army pushes forward with proper speed—especially if we have an adequate force of cavalry and flying artillery on hand,—they can easily overtake the retreating rebels before they have time to cross, and compel them to surrender in mass. We trust they will not fail to accomplish this result. It would be a shame if, hemmed in as they are on every side, and shut off from reinforcements by the broad Potomac, the rebels who have thrown themselves so recklessly into the very heart of a loyal State, should succeed in making their escape.

It seems probable that the bulk of the rebel army is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, waiting to reinforce the Maryland division. Gov. CURTIN has a force prepared to meet and able to repel them, if they should attempt to enter his State, and the rapidly-gathering volunteers of our fresh levies will hold Washington secure from either side. Why is not this a favorable opportunity for pushing a strong column direct upon Richmond, which is held by less than fifteen thousand men, and for cutting off the retreat of the rebels by the valley through which they entered? This is the golden opportunity for the Government to strike a fatal and decisive blow at the main body of the rebel army. Their own reckless temerity has brought them far away from their supplies—has led them to expose their flank to our attacks for a long distance, and to advance so far from their base as to give us easy access to their rear. No more favorable occasion could possibly be desired for striking them than is thus afforded. We have a powerful army on the spot, composed in large part of trained troops, and superior in all respects to those of the rebels. Let it be used with vigor and boldness, and it can promptly crush the very head of the great rebellion.

REBEL RETREAT POSSIBLY CUT OFF.—It will be noticed that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S latest dispatch yesterday, was dated at *Bolivar*, (Va.) This is a point in the immediate vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and the fact would indicate that the Union army had pushed away the rebels from near the Ferry, and relieved Gen. MILES, who has so gallantly held and defended this Pass. If this is correct, and the railroad bridge is safe, it affords a practicable crossing for MCCLELLAN'S army, and may place it in the Shenandoah Valley ahead of LEE'S retreating columns. The rebels, in that case, would be effectually circumvented, and their condition far more perilous than it has ever before seemed. They could not retreat toward Richmond, nor advance upon Washington, or again move toward Pennsylvania, but would be driven to the mountains westward, where, in their naked condition, their sufferings at this season, from cold as well as hunger, would be extreme.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—According to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dispatches we have now a considerable number of rebel prisoners in our hands, taken in the recent fight at Hagerstown. We trust our Government will lose no time in *retaliating upon them* the treatment extended to the prisoners captured from POPE, and now in confinement at Richmond. The rebel authorities ostentatiously announce that sixty-eight commissioned officers belonging to his army are now there,—not held as prisoners of war, but kept in close confinement.

Our Government has no right to abandon these men to the barbarous cruelty of the rebel authorities. And the only way of rescuing them from it is by a retaliation,—so severe as to compel the rebel Government to abandon its brutality. Twice the number of rebel officers, if we have so many, should at once be confined on the same terms and in the same manner as those now in Richmond. It is quite time we should begin to give some thought to the protection of our own citizens and soldiers, as well as to the property and rights of our rebel enemies

The Rebel Campaign a Raid and Failure.

The retreat from Maryland of the grand army of the rebellion, commanded by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, commenced even before their recent defeat in battle at Hagerstown, seems to be fully authenticated. The withdrawal, so far from being well ordered and successful, appears to have been compulsory and to no small extent disastrous. The burning of a half mile's length of their army train by themselves, and the capture of one hundred of their ammunition and subsistence wagons by Gen. FRANKLIN, on Saturday, followed by the very furious and apparently successful assaults of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army on the rear on Sunday, are incidents not of successful marching and manœuvering, but of embarrassed and hazardous retreat. Such casualties were not in the rebel programme. They bear too great a similitude to the occurrences that befel the Union army recently about Manassas for their untoward character to be mistaken.

We presume the bulk of the Confederate army will attempt to fall back into Virginia. We trust the attempt will lead to their destruction. Our army is strong enough, both in numbers and position, to cut the retreating rebel force into pieces, if it is only quick enough in its movements to overtake them. This retreat ought to end the rebel army of Virginia.

The retreat of the rebel forces in Kentucky, taken in connection with its unquestioned causes and probable consequences, added to the retrograde movement of the chief rebel army to Virginia, relieves the public anxiety and affords an opportunity for calm criticism on the rebel campaign, which we propose to enter briefly upon. We do this cheerfully, because the review is calculated, we think, to greatly revive the spirits of the people.

The march of the rebel armies through and into hostile territory, keeping up no communications with an adequate and well supplied base of operations in their rear, and leaving large Union armies behind, whose aim would certainly be to cut them off, was not a movement of evident military propriety. It could only be justified by the almost certain prospect of being able to seize military positions and magazines of supplies in the territory invaded, sufficient for their protection and support; the positions also being good salient points for new enterprises. If the rebels had such plans in view, in the East and in the West, it is evident that they were too slow or too feeble to give them consummation. And the fact that they have not made a desperate struggle trying to achieve military success, forces us to conclude that the invasion was not altogether military—that it was very unwise, and entirely unsuccessful as a mere military undertaking, and must have been influenced very largely by *political speculations*.

This is doubtless the fact. The rebels in arms have been deceived by the traitors at home in Kentucky and Maryland. The latter have sacrificed honor, duty and truth in the service of treason, while enjoying the blessings of Constitutional government. They have dared everything but their own disgraced lives for the rebel cause. To all the appeals of the armed South to strike with them, they have answered: "We are under duress—we are overrun by a foreign soldiery—*liberate us*, and we will flock *en masse* to the Southern standard." So said the secret traitors in Maryland—so in Kentucky. Into the latter State MORGAN came twice to "liberate" the suffering patriots, but their courage could not be screwed to the sticking point. They held back, and said: "MORGAN'S bands are too weak to protect us; come *in force*, and then Kentucky will rise to greet your coming." This plan has been attempted, both in Kentucky and Maryland, and it has failed; though in the latter State, the very head, heart and right arm of the rebel military power was present to insure the safety of any great popular rising to throw off the National Government. The cautious traitors have declined to join LEE, though we are assured that he confidently expected 50,000 recruits from Maryland.

The country is very well satisfied of the prevalence of a wide-spread and deep-seated sympathy in all the Border Slave States with the spirit and objects of the rebellion; but it is clear now that while the home traitors have the meanness to be spies, they have not the courage to be open rebels. It is likely that the rebel chiefs, after this last mortifying and, as it may turn out, ruinous experiment in "liberating" disloyal cravens, will turn with disgust from the work, and be content once more with trying to hold their own, and insist on being "let alone."

The retreat of the rebels from Maryland is difficult enough, but in Kentucky their retirement will be attended with extreme peril. When they retreated last winter from Bowling Green, they had that strong position to cover their falling back—they had a railroad well equipped to help them off,—and they had a vast storehouse in Nashville to fall back on. But if they are obliged to retreat now they must run the gauntlet of the very strongholds they formerly held, flee by devious byroads, feed and forage as they go, or scatter in wild and demoralized rout, as they did from Mill Spring when defeated last February, in the very region of country to which they are now retiring, and by the very troops that are now in their hot pursuit.

THE DRAFT IN CONNECTICUT.—We gladly publish the following correction of a misstatement with reference to the draft in Connecticut:

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "General News" in to-day's issue of your paper, you have an item of news which states that the draft was resisted in Connecticut. It was not so. Opposition was made to the Selectmen drafting from imperfect and unfair muster-rolls, which omitted some 150 in one case. Some opposition was also made to the draft in the town of Fairfield, which sent 57 men to the war, while but 23 had been credited to her. They who opposed the draft under such circumstances were loyal men, and willing to go if fairly drafted. I am jealous of the reputation of my native State, but am not prompted so much by such feelings as by the conviction that such news would be giving aid and comfort to the rebels. There is a great difference, you will readily perceive, between resisting the draft because it *is* a draft, and objecting to injustice from imperfect muster-rolls, and you will readily recognize the importance of correcting so dangerous a mistake. It will *not* do for such news to go to the enemy, especially when it is false. By inserting this you will be fulfilling a duty as well as conferring a favor.

PATRIOT.

The item which our correspondent thus corrects was taken from the local paper, and was given simply for what it was worth as an extract. We are heartily glad it proves untrue; and we should be very much disappointed if it *were* true. It is not in the American character, whether in Connecticut or elsewhere, to make opposition to the carrying out of a legitimate provision of the Government—far less one so important as the obtaining of soldiers for the defence of the country. But opposition to official stupidity or unfairness is a very different thing, and we don't wonder that it was made in Bridgeport.

Another Rebel Privateer Afloat.

Our highly honorable and "neutral" British cousins have lately let fly to this side of the Atlantic a dove, in the shape of a powerfully armed rebel steamer, which Mr. Secretary WELLES will probably hear of some fine morning smashing around among our blockaders along the Southern coast. This is the famous gunboat "290," about which we have had so many intimations, and which, having abandoned its figurative title, is now known as the *Alabama*. An item in the intelligence by the steamship *New-York*, published elsewhere, informs us that she is completed, has sailed, and had been spoken by the West India mail steamer *steering westward*.

The *Alabama* is nearly 1,000 tons burden and 300 horse-power, and when she left the Mersey, is reported to have accomplished, under unfavorable circumstances, nearly thirteen knots an hour. She is armed with a 100-pounder Blakely rifled gun forward, a 68-pounder smooth-bore aft, and four 32-pounders. She is commanded by Capt. SEMMES, of *Sumter* notoriety, and her crew numbers 110 men. She was considered in Liverpool to be quite a match for the *Tuscarora*, and is superior in speed, while she can carry 21 days' coal. The London *Times* of the 3d inst. reports that the intelligence respecting her, published in that journal the day previously, occasioned a considerable rise in war-risks.

The outfitting of this new rebel armed steamer in a British port is an instructive illustration of what can be done under the laws of neutrality, according to the interpretation which her British Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl RUSSELL, has been pleased to put upon that elastic code. It has for months been notorious that this vessel was being fitted up and armed for the rebel service. Every skipper in the Mersey knew it, the old fogies of the British Admiralty knew it, and her Majesty's Ministers knew it. Mr. ADAMS has, we doubt not, in obedience to the instructions of Secretary SEWARD, entered remonstrances against this procedure. We know very well the kind of answer that was returned. The British Government does not pretend to prevent the rebels from getting all the aid and comfort in the way of military supplies which they can get. Her Majesty's Neutrality Proclamation, it seems, according to the British gloss, only renders the furnishing of such supplies illegal under international law, and subjects the vessels containing them to capture by the United States cruisers!

So be it, replies our Government: but in order to give the right any effect, we must station our cruisers where they can watch and intercept ships with such contraband supplies. Accordingly, the *Tuscarora*, *James Adger* and one or two other of our gunboats are instructed to cruise about off the British coast, with a leeward eye to rebel craft. As they keep off the due marine league, no objection of course can be made. But the gunboat runs out of coal or needs repair, and she seeks the hospitality of the British port for the needed supplies. Here she is met by the information that the British Government has decreed that the war vessels of both belligerents shall be excluded from all British ports, and she is unceremoniously ordered off! This very fate happened to the *Tuscarora*, which had for some time been watching this identical rebel steamer "290." Having the hospitality of the British ports denied her, she was fain to seek Spanish hospitality at Cadiz; and no sooner is she off guard than out slips the new rebel steamer on a cruise of destruction!

Now, we do not say that this coil of maritime mandates was *designed* by the British Government to produce such results as this. But we *do* say that if they had intended by some ingenious device within the scope of law, to turn "neutrality" into a powerful aid to the rebel cause, they could not possibly have been more successful than they have been.

Now that the craft is afloat, however, and the decrepit Confederate navy has received this reinforcement, it only remains for our Navy Department to take such measures as will cut her career short. It will be a disgrace, indeed, if SEMMES is allowed to run the career with the *Alabama* which he long did with the *Sumter*.

LOOK OUT FOR MERRIMAC No. 2.—We begin to have with reference to *Merrimac No. 2* the same sort of intimations which preceded the advent of her illustrious prototype, *Merrimac No. 1*. We were told that she was topheavy; that she hogged and logged, and drew more water than there was in all Hampton Roads; and just in the middle of the general chuckle she dashes out and does—what all the world knows she did. Now, we don't say that, because the same kind of rumors are set afloat with reference to the new iron-clad, she is *therefore* on the point of appearing; but we do say that all such reports are to be distrusted. What we know is, that the rebels have been finishing at Richmond, with great secrecy and much enterprise, a mailed war vessel of some sort which was commenced at Norfolk; that they evidently put great reliance upon her power, and that there is momentary danger of her appearance. The same men that made the first *Merrimac* a success are perfectly capable of making the second one a success.

The Washington telegrams assure us "it is all right—ample preparations have been made to receive her." We hope so; but the only kind of "preparations" in which we have any confidence is the presence of a sufficient match of iron-clads in the James River to meet her. If Washington can be considered sufficiently "safe" to permit of the withdrawal of the *Monitor* and *Galena* from the Potomac, the Navy Department would do well to lose no time in seeing that they are promptly sent where they will have a chance of encountering the new monster. That she will take the trouble to go and seek them out, we think doubtful, while the whole Southern coast line invites her enterprise. We have had experience enough of what can be done by such vessels, and we know that the destruction of half our wooden blockaders is not at all out of the reach of such a craft's ability. The prize presented to her prowess is a splendid one, and if she should succeed in descending the coast in a destroying raid, and open the ports of Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, at the same time that the rebel army holds Maryland, beleaguers Washington, and threatens the Free States, it would be an appeal for recognition which Europe would find hard to resist.

The Navy Department is forewarned: now is it forearmed?

THE REBEL GENERALS.—Now that the army of the rebels threatens to call upon us at our own homes, it is proper that we should know something exact of its leaders and their relative importance. The Confederate Congress, under the inspiration of Mr. DAVIS, long ago established a system of rank in their army, which is at least more easily intelligible than our own complicated organization. The General officers of the rebel army are of three grades—Brigadiers, Major-Generals, and full Generals. Of the latter there are and can by law be but five, and they stand, at present, as follows:

General S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.
General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
General ROBERT E. LEE.
General P. T. BEAUREGARD.
General BRAXTON BRAGG.

Of these, the head of the list is held, curiously enough, by a Massachusetts man—Gen. COOPER—he being a Virginian only in virtue of his wife, a sister of Ex-Senator and Actual-Emissary MASON. Gen. LEE, though third on the list, was some time since nominated by President DAVIS to the post of Commanding-General of the whole army. This was done by DAVIS to avoid the necessity of surrendering the control of military matters, an attempt having been made by the rebel Congress, through an act of its own, to make the office of Commander-in-Chief independent of the Executive. Gen. LEE, when called to this post, was far from being popular at the South, and he has no political strength there now of any importance, outside the old Whig party of Virginia. His position with his own people is a trying one, and he must be looked upon simply as the right arm of an unscrupulous authority which he can neither hope to advise nor to control.

The Major-Generals of the Confederate army are numerous, and Stonewall JACKSON, who holds this rank, stands at some distance from the head of the list. Both LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL are his seniors in rank. If it be true that Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON has recovered from the severe wounds he received at Fair Oaks, sufficiently to allow him to take the field, we may fairly understand that the rebel campaign of invasion will be really directed in the supreme resort by his clear, quick, keen and daring intellect—an intellect as fertile in resources as his will is swift to execute what his judgment has determined. We have no more formidable enemy.

The appointment just announced in the Richmond papers of so conspicuous an officer as Gen. BEAUREGARD to the command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia indicates, we may remark, the presence in that department of no inconsiderable force, and may either prognosticate a serious attempt to eject us from our positions at Hilton Head and Beaufort, or show that the rebels anticipate a vigorous effort at the reduction of Charleston and Savannah. It sets at rest, also, the foolish stories which have been current of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S withdrawal from the Southern service. The truth in regard to him we believe to be that he has simply been at the Springs in Alabama recruiting his strength impaired by that memorable Western campaign in which Gen. HALLECK did *not* capture him, nor destroy his army.

THE NEW SOLDIERS.—It was stated, some days ago, that the soldiers arriving in Washington, of the new levies, were united by Gen. MCCLELLAN with old regiments as fast as received. The army that has pursued and fought the rebels, driving them from Maryland, must have been composed in very large part of these new and raw troops. We are glad to find that Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his dispatch yesterday, does not forget to honor the courage and steadiness of these improvised soldiers, but gives them equal praise with the trained troops for their gallant and invincible spirit. Let the new troops hurry up. They may gather laurels from the staff.

THE DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.—Full details of the combat in which the GARIBALDI rebellion began and ended, will be found among our European intelligence to-day. It does not reflect much credit on the military genius of the Red Shirted leader, for he held a very strong position in the gorges of Aspromonte, and his followers, it is said, outnumbered the Royal troops. But the fact is, his cause was inherently weak. It is impossible to read the history of the affair without feeling respect for the vigor and energy with which the Italian Government acted in this emergency.

The Marshal's Office.

We are informed by Marshal MURRAY that the proceeds of the sales of the *Hiawatha*, as well as of all other prize property sold by him, have been paid into the Sub-Treasury, as required by law. Our information that they had not came from a very direct source, and the mistake arose from the fact that the moneys arising from such sales have been deposited in gross and not to the credit of the particular vessels and property sold.

The Marshal also stated that the young man who committed the forgery upon him was only a copyist in his office; that he was so employed in the building on Marshal MURRAY'S entry into office, and he did not know the facts of his past history, and that, had he been ever so skillful a forger, he could not have obtained one dollar of the Government money.

FREIGHT TO HARRISBURGH.—The through freight line to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, which was temporarily closed in consequence of the late rebel raid, has been reopened. The Hope Government Dispatch forward freight as usual.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

STATEMENTS OF A REBEL DESERTER.

A deserter from the Sixth Virginia Regiment, which is stationed near Leesburgh, makes the following statements: He says that a division of the enemy, under Gen. HOOD, is encamped at that place, and a division at Waterford, about ten miles above.

The rebels have the main body of their army in Maryland. He estimates the force in that State at ninety thousand, and says that their total force does not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand. The total strength of LEE at the time of the Bull Run battle was only thirty thousand men; but a great many troops had arrived from Richmond since then. His Colonel, he says, laughed heartily at reading an account in one of the Northern papers fixing their numbers at two hundred thousand men.

A great many cattle and horses have been driven from Maryland into Virginia. A wagon train, loaded with grain, arrived from the same quarter while he was at Nolan's Ferry.

There are very few troops between Leesburgh and Centreville, by which route he made his escape.

The rebel loss in the late engagements in the vicinity of Bull Run, he says, will aggregate at least 40,000. There were 6,000 wounded in Warrenton, Culpepper, and other places between here and Richmond.

The First and Third South Carolina Regiments were almost completely annihilated, losing nearly all of their officers, and over three-fourths of their men.

He heard Gen. LONGSTREET say that unless they succeeded in obtaining supplies in Maryland and Pennsylvania, it would be impossible for them to undergo another Winter's campaign in Northeastern Virginia, and that they would be compelled, if unsuccessful, to fall back upon Richmond.

Food, such as it is, is plenty, but they are sadly in need of clothing and shoes.

The officers cheered their men on the long march from Manassas to Leesburgh, by telling them that their friends in Maryland had provided an abundance of articles most needed for their use, as soon as they would reach Frederick.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

Five refugees from Richmond, brought up the river by the gunboat *Jacob Bell*, were examined by the Provost-Marshal yesterday. They left Richmond a week ago last Friday. They state the Southerners were quite jubilant in the belief that LEE would take Washington. He was to have done so before last Monday. There were few or no troops in Richmond, save those in the hospitals and convalescents. A Home Guard (ELLIOTT's Battalion) was doing duty as Provost Guard and on the city defences—Col. GRISWOLD being Provost-Marshal. They understood there were only three rebel regiments on James River. The rebels claim large forces at Chattanooga, Tenn. All business, excepting that connected with the army, was dull. Army movements were being vigorously conducted. The refugees are all Northerners, and men of intelligence.

REFUGEES FROM FREDERICK.

Three refugees from Fredericksburgh arrived at the Provost-Marshal's Office in this City yesterday evening. They left Fredericksburgh Wednesday, traveling on foot and by night, until they reached the Potomac near Aquia Creek. Here they procured a small boat and reached the Maryland shore. They signaled several vessels, but were unnoticed until the transport *Hautascal* answered them, took them aboard and brought them to this City. Two of them left their families at Fredericksburgh. The other resided in New-York. They stated there was a very small rebel force at Fredericksburgh, and none at Aquia Creek.

ARMY CHANGES.

Gen. STONEMAN is assigned to the command of the Division lately under the late gallant KEARNEY, and Gen. SEDGWICK has been assigned to the Army Corps of Gen. BANKS. Gen. QUINCY A. GILMORE is ordered to report for duty to Maj-Gen. WRIGHT, at Cincinnati.

By direction of the President, Capt. LLOYD BEAL, of the Second United States Infantry, is hereby dismissed the service.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Delegation from New-York was here to-day, to urge Gen. WADSWORTH to become a candidate for Governor of that State in the coming election.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator POMEROY, in consequence of the great number of persons applying from New-York for information in regard to the Colonization enterprise, will leave to-morrow for that city, and will be found at the Astor House during the following days.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department having received information that there is no further danger of the mails to the California and Pacific coast, overland, being disturbed by Indian forays, has ordered that the daily transmission of them be renewed.

DEATH A SOLDIER.

A soldier named JASON SPENCER, in Company A, Thirty-third New-York Regiment, died in a fit yesterday, P. M., at the Soldiers' Rest. He was a native of Bolivar, New-York.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK FANNY LAURIE.

Admiral DUPONT informs the Navy Department that the *Shepherd Knapp*, under Lieut.-commanding EVANS, captured, on the 4th inst., the bark *Fanny Laurie*, under English colors. The cargo consists principally of salt. By her papers she purported to be bound from Nassau to Quebec, but among them was a letter to a house in Charleston, commending Capt. LAMBE, the master of the *Fanny Laurie*, to their good offices. The vessel was captured while attempting to enter South Edisto. She has been sent to Philadelphia.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Surgeon MAGRUDER, formerly Medical Director of the Rappahannock, under Gen. MCDOWELL, has been appointed President of the Medical Board for the examination of surgeons at Philadelphia.

Surgeon MCPARLIN, of Gen. POPE's Staff, has been ordered to assume similar duties.

MINISTER TO ROME.

RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Minister to Rome, is here, awaiting instructions from the State Department.

CONSUL FOR LUBEC.

The President has recognized GEORGE H. GARDNER as Consul of the Free Hanse City of Lubec for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, to reside at Cincinnati.

REBEL SMUGGLERS DROWNED.

A gentleman from the lower part of St. Mary's County says that on Thursday night a small sailboat engaged in smuggling goods into Virginia was capsized in Brittain's Bay, and all on board lost.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Sixty prisoners, captured yesterday, in a skirmish near Sugar Loaf Mountain, were brought into town to-day. They belonged principally to Virginia Regiments, and were in WALKER's Division. They are ragged and destitute of shoes, having, as they say, reached Frederick too late to share in the supplies obtained there. Our special reporter conversed with a dozen of the most intelligent, and their estimates of their force in Maryland ranged from 125,000 to 175,000. At no time, they say, had they over 10,000 men at Frederick, and those were under command of Gen. HILL.

GEN. LEE NOT WOUNDED.

From the same authority we learn that the reports of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE being wounded are not true, except that he received an insignificant scratch on the arm. His horse was killed under him in the battle of Saturday.

When these prisoners were captured, on Thursday, an advance was being made on Hagerstown, led by JACKSON, with EWELL and LONGSTREET bringing up the rear.

There is a strong desire among the men to be led into Pennsylvania. They say they want to go to Harrisburgh; they were brought over with the promise that they should go where they could get clothing, and that they had been able to get nothing in Maryland only their food.

THEY LIKE TREASURY NOTES.

One of them has $35 in Treasury notes, which he says he obtained, with considerable more, from the person of a New-York Colonel, killed in the battle; he also had his shoulder-straps. It is not true that the rebels paid for what they took in Maryland in United States currency—they forced the sellers (!) to take Confederate paper for pay. They are willing at any time to give $3 in Confederate notes for $1 of our Treasury notes.

These soldiers complain that their officers had the first chance of the plunder of the field and obtained the lion's share. One of the soldiers, who was put into the guard-house after the battle, for drunkenness, was let out the next morning by his First Lieutenant, on the condition that he should divide with him the plunder he obtained on the field.

HOW THEY MADE PURCHASES IN FREDERICK.

While the rebel force was in Frederick, BRADLEY JOHNSON, the Provost-Marshal, issued an order compelling merchants and farmers to receive Confederate money in payment for goods and stock, on pain of losing it. He took his own regiment to a shoe store, and compelled the proprietor to deliver over his stock for their use, giving him a receipt for payment in the name of the Confederate Government.

TIRED OF THE SERVICE.

Five other prisoners, brought into Rockville Saturday morning, and belonging to the Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, complain that they are tired of the service, and do not wish to be exchanged. They were covered with vermin, and presented a most wretched appearance.

REASON FOR GOING TO MARYLAND.

The raid upon Maryland, these prisoners say, was a necessity. After the battle, they had the alternative to go North for supplies, or to return to Richmond; otherwise they must have starved. Before leaving Gainesville rations were distributed, consisting of four crackers and a bit of meat, which they were told must last them till they reached Maryland. They also got a taste of the whisky stolen from our hospital train. They say the North Carolina troops are the worst used and least cared for in the rebel service.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Troops—New Paroled Union Prisoners—News from the Richmond Papers—The Price of a Rebel Soldier's Winter Outfit, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The steamboat *New-York*, from Annapolis, arrived here this morning, having on board the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York Regiment, numbering 1,011 men, and soon left for Suffolk.

The steamboat *John A. Warner*, Capt. CONE, from Washington, arrived this forenoon with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on board, making the trip in twelve hours.

The steamboats *Montreal* and *New-Brunswick* arrived this noon with about 2,000 paroled Union prisoners. The balance of the 6,000 will be down to-morrow.

The Confederates are now very particular about all they parole; and take their height, color of hair and eyes, and complexions.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 13th, says:

"Mr. E. M. BRUCE, of Kentucky, proposes in the House of Representatives a plan for simplifying the obtaining of letters of marque to render privateering more efficient. If Mr. BRUCE's proposition is adopted, important results will speedily follow. We know of gentlemen from abroad awaiting the action of the Committee, that they may embark in the privateering business."

"It is ascertained from official data, furnished by the Treasury Department, that the expenditures by the Confederate Government, from its commencement to the 1st of August, amount to $347,272,958 85."

"The evacuation of Memphis by the Federals is said to have been officially announced."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 13th, says:

"The tyranny of the Lincoln Government is grinding the liberties of the people into the very dust, and thousands would feel gratified in Maryland even for a respite from the wrongs inflicted by their oppressor. Accounts of individual cruelty might be given, which would make the blood of every Marylander boil."

The same paper contains a list for a Winter outfit for a soldier, with its price, and calls on the Confederate Government for the clothing, or money to purchase it with: One cap $5, one jacket $25, one pair pants $38, one pair shoes $18, two pair woolen socks $2 50, two wool shirts $10, two pair drawers $8; total, $98 50.

The Governor of Virginia issued, Sept. 10, a proclamation to the citizens of Richmond, appointing Sept. 22 for the election of a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned in the House of Delegates by the resignation of JOHN O. STETZER, Mr. STETZER having accepted the situation of Postmaster at Richmond.

The *Enquirer* also says:

"The Confederate army is said to be at Hanover, York county, Pa., which is thirty-five miles south of Harrisburgh. It is a village of 1,200 inhabitants. Philadelphia is distant from Harrisburgh 106 miles. The road from Hanover to York, and from thence to Lancaster, would seem to be the route to Philadelphia that our army is pursuing. Perhaps Gen. JACKSON is after that 'old mb. func.,' BUCHANAN. The distance by this route cannot be more than 120 miles to Philadelphia."

The *Enqatrer* has a lengthy account of the capture of Bridgeport, and the fort at Boyle Creek, in Tennessee, by the Confederate troops under Brig.-Gen. MAXEY.

OBITUARY.

John R. Thomson, Late United States Senator.

JOHN R. THOMSON, United States Senator from New-Jersey, died at his residence at Princeton, New-Jersey, on Friday last, at midnight. His health has been sinking for many months, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. THOMSON was born in Philadelphia, on the 25th of September, 1800. He was bred a merchant, and was employed in commercial pursuits in China for several years. He was appointed Consul to Canton by President MONROE. In 1825 he returned home, and a few months afterward became the husband of Miss ANNA STOCKTON, daughter of RICHARD STOCKTON, and sister to his late fellow-Senator. He then made Princeton his home. In 1835 he became a director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, holding the position till his death. He presently engaged in politics, and in 1842 stumped the State of New-Jersey for a Constitutional Convention, which was held two years afterward. In 1844 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated.

In the Autumn of 1845, THOMSON, having been for several years a widower, was married a second time to Miss JOSEPHINE A. WARD, daughter of Gen. AARON WARD, of Washington County, in this State. Commodore STOCKTON, having resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1853, Mr. THOMPSON was elected his successor, and was again elected in 1859. He has been steadily "conservative" in his sentiments, and was laborious in the discharge of his duties. He persisted in them during the late session of Congress, though his strength was rapidly failing; and he left Washington a helpless invalid. He leaves a widow, but no children. His disposition was kind and his personal character excellent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 835, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND BY THE REBELS—Latest Reports from the Invaded Region, and Full Details of Movements, by our Special Correspondents.

NEWS FROM ALL THE DIFFERENT COMMANDS AND DEPARTMENTS.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.—Being the Second of an Interesting Series of Letters from Mr. W. H. HURLBERT to Hon. AMASA PARKER, Narrating Personal Experiences and Observations.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION—An Interesting Letter from our Special Correspondent.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH.

REPORT OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Coal Oil Not Explosive—Provided that it be properly manufactured. To ascertain whether it be so or not, EVERY FAMILY should get a little instrument just invented for testing it, patented by JOHN TAGLIABUE, No. 30 North William-st. Also, for sale at No. 40 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 839 Broadway. Pamphlets gratis.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

JANES—BANTA.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, CHARLES HALL JANES and MARY TALCOTT BANTA.

KAYNER—BRONSON.—In Fenner, Madison County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. William Clark, of Cazenovia, Mr. GEORGE L. KAYNER, of Royalton, Niagara County, to Miss CELESTIA V. BRONSON, of the former place.

MCDERMOTT—PERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Creighton, at his residence, in Congress-st., PHILIP MCDERMOTT to Miss ELLEN THERESA PERRY, daughter of Mr. Augustus A. Perry, all of Brooklyn.

PARSONS—RIPLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, at No. 50 Third-st., by Rev. Dr. Dowling, FREDERICK W. PARSONS to CORNELIA E. RIPLEY, all of this City.

THATCHER—LYON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. Adams, DANIEL T. THATCHER, Esq., of Bridgeport, to Miss EUNICE S. LYON, of Fairfield, Conn.

DIED.

BOLL.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, of apoplexy, DANIEL BOLL, aged 57 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. V. Leggett, No. 306 West 43d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BELL.—Drowned in Bell Port Bay, on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, JOHN THOMAS BELL, son of Capt. Thomas and Amelia V. A. Bell, aged 32 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given on the recovery of the body.

FREMAN.—In Alexandria, Va., on Thursday, Sept. 11, MATHEW J. FREMAN, son of R.R. Freman, of Matuchen, N. J.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Matuchen, this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation, at 4 o'clock.

GALLAGHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Aldermen, aged 38 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Congress-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

JUDGE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 15, at his residence, No. 523 2d-av., after a short and painful illness, JEREMIAH J. JUDGE, son of James Judge, in the 24th year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's edition.

KELLAM.—At Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, FRANCE R. KELLAM, Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment Penn. Vol.

His remains will be taken to Paapack, Pike County, Penn., for interment.

MCMONAGLE.—At Rumsom, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, of diphtheria, WILLIAM, youngest son of Charles and Rebecca McMonagle, aged 3 months and 20 days.

NEGRETTI.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at Staten Island, CARLO NEGRETTI, native of Como, Italy, aged 25 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, G. Negretti, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ All the members of the Italian Union and Brotherhood Society are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

By order of the President.

L. MORETTI, Secretary.

POLLARD.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, MARY GIDDINGS POLLARD, widow of the late Isaac Pollard, of Boston, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

PLUME.—In battle at Manassas, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, First Lieut. ISAAC H. PLUME, of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New-Jersey Volunteers, and formerly a member of the New-York Seventh Regiment.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

SHERMAN.—In Norwich, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Sept. 13, MARY LOUISA, youngest child of Porter and Catherine B. Sherman, aged 15 months and 6 days.

THOMSON.—In Princeton, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 12, Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON, United States Senator from New-Jersey.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, Princeton, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 16.

THURSTON.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 8, suddenly, LIZZIE BLUNT, beloved wife of Dr. A. Henry Thurston, U. S. A., and daughter of the late N. Bowditch Blunt, aged 25 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 75 Madison-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TIFFT.—On Friday, Sept. 12, at Belleville, N. Y., of dysentery, WILLIAM HAYWARD, youngest son of J. N. and M. E. Tifft, aged 16 months and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOMLINSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 13, ELIZA P., widow of the late Wm. A. Tomlinson, of this City, aged 74 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. Her remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

WADE.—In Shanghai, China, on Thursday, June 12, Capt. R. B. WADE, only son of the late John Wade, of Baltimore.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 437.—Sept. 15, 1862.
71, 5, 35, 42, 47, 46, 6, 22, 59, 34, 69, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 433.—Sept. 15, 1862.
35, 38, 46, 47, 10, 15, 39, 54, 53, 59, 24, 6, 16.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 385.—Sept. 15, 1862.
36, 16, 8, 4, 57, 39, 23, 38, 6, 26, 42, 58.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 339.—Sept. 15, 1862.
10, 47, 69, 52, 41, 4, 14, 68, 77, 84, 25, 51, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES Cashed and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1862.

THE MEMBERS OF FRANKLIN UNION are requested to meet at Military Hall, on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. PATRICK H. GALLAGHER, late member of the Franklin Union. By order of

JAS. L. MCKINNON, Pres. pro tem.
EDWARD HACKER, Sec.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE WAR.

Consecutive Views of the leading Scenes and Incidents of the War are now offered the public, consisting of Photographic Pictures, unequaled in beauty and fidelity, taken by corps of trained artists, which have accompanied the great Union armies in their several campaigns. Perfect transcripts have thus been obtained of the ARMIES, FLEETS, MARCHES, FORTIFICATIONS, HOSPITALS, ENCAMPMENTS, and BATTLE-FIELDS, which have constituted the Scenic History of this thrilling era. Each picture is complete in itself; the whole forming a series of inestimable value.

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First size, 16x13 inches, $1 50 each,
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Mounted on fine plate paper suitable for the folio of the connoisseur and the art lover, represent a great variety of the most interesting scenes and events of the war.

The Plain of Manassas,
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Scenes on the Peninsula,
Groups of Officers,
Entire Regiments and Brigades
On the March or in Review,

and many others of surpassing interest and value.

IN BRADY'S ALBUM GALLERY,

(Mounted on Cartes, for Albums, at 25 cents the picture,)

are exhibited those earlier panoramas of the war, of which these views are already the most truthful record. Through their aid the friends of those who were first to defend their country can see the

VISTAS OF WASHINGTON,
ARLINGTON DEFENCES,
REBEL WORKS AT CENTREVILLE,
BATTLES OF BULL RUN,
SCENES AT HILTON HEAD,
VIEWS OF THE UNION ENCAMPMENTS,
GROUPS OF FEDERAL AND REBEL COMMANDERS,

and the countless minor Tableaux, Movements and Legendary Spots, which have picturesquely marked the progress of the conflict.

An enlarged Series of Views (mounted on cards, 4½ by 6 inches, at 50 cents the picture) portrays

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

Constantly improving with experience, the artists were enabled to secure exquisite delineations of the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

in the splendid and arduous progress of its grand Peninsular Movement. Among these are included Groups of Distinguished Officers; Portraits of Gen. McClellan and his Staff, of the French Princes and their comrades of the Light Brigade; Views of the Embarkation, the Debarkation and the Forest Marches; of the Gigantic Siege Guns and Mortars, Batteries and Rebel Works, illustrating the

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN,
AND THE
INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND.

In this collection are separate reproductions of scenes attending the Battles of Williamsburgh, West Point, Fair Oaks, the Swamp Encampments, and the immortal

SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES

along the Chickahominy, from Gaines' Mills to the Heights of Malvern. No less true and beautiful are the impressions of the *Monitor*, the *Galena*, of Fortress Monroe, Fort Pulaski, and the hundred

NAVAL AND MARINE VIEWS

which form so conspicuous a portion of the scenery of the times.

Aside from the associations of these Photographs, which create for them a demand among all interested in our devoted army, their beauty appeals to each art-lover, making them the fit ornament of every

LIBRARY AND CENTRE-TABLE.

Their value cannot be overestimated. The scenes which they portray are passing into history, leaving these, their *spectra*, behind them. Their number is daily increasing, as the strife progresses, and will be continued to its end. Over a thousand pictures are already obtained, from which choice selections can be made.

Reference is invited to the following passages from appreciative articles, descriptive of Brady's Photographic Views of the War, which have appeared in leading journals.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times, Aug. 30.

We have before us a collection of photographs by one of the best known of American photographers, Mr. Brady, of New-York, which includes, however, not merely the war scenes to which we have alluded, but a number of interesting portraits of the most eminent Americans and of some strangers. First there are two plates of the *Monitor*, one showing her deck, which seems raised a vast distance above the water, whereas it is only a few inches, and the cupola or revolving tower, with the shot-marks upon it from the *Merrimack's* guns. The other represents the crew on the deck in easy groups, which are creditable to the skill of the artist—a set of stout, brawny fellows, in no particular uniform, and rather unkempt—of whom a few have a air of the genuine "old salt." For guns and the like, the lens is well adapted in experienced hands, and here we have a striking "picture of the effect caused by the bursting of a 100-pound shell" on board the Confederate gunboat *Teazer*, which was captured by the Federals, deck stove in, iron stanchions gone, a great crater in the hold, machinery torn into ribbons, but at best the craft, with its engines exposed on deck, and frail scantling, was a perfect nothing to put a gun into. Mr. BRADY's great movement down to Richmond, and has sent us some views which are of interest, but generally the sun of Virginia was too powerful, and the appearance of snow is produced on most of the photographs, and an excessive whiteness of color diminishes the effect. Groups of wounded out in the open sun at Savage's Station, on the railroad to Richmond, "the house where Washington wooed his Martha," burnt by the Federals when they abandoned the line of the Pamunkey; Virginia farmers' wooden houses; the balloon and its *modus operandi*, the Confederate works at Yorktown, the ruins of Hampton destroyed by Magruder, with its veneerable—for it was the oldest edifice of the sort in the States—church, batteries of artillery, horses and all, which would be a very curious subject of study to our Horse Guards, as they might get an idea of what the Federal cavalry are like by examining the appearance, seat, equipments, and horses of the field artillery which are unquestionably the best part of the Federal army. These and the like, are all very worthy of attention. The most agreeable subject in the volume, perhaps, is one of a Confederate Lieutenant, of the Washington family and name—for all the representatives of the *Peter Parleys* are and were secessionists—and was taken prisoner, sitting beside his college friend and relation, Capt. CURTIS, of the United States army, while a negro boy, barefooted, with hands clasped, is at the feet and between the knees of his master, with an express on of profound grief on his shining face. The Confederate, in his coarse gray uniform, sits upright, with a bull dog fighting face and head: the Federal, a fair-haired, thoughtful looking man. looks much more like a prisoner: the *return ma causa helli*, who appears to think only of his master, is suggestive enough. We can see here that the houses in which the better sort of people live in this part of the Old Dominion would not content the humblest of our tenant-farmers or yeomen: that the Federal soldiery do not improve in appearance during the war: and that their attention to uniform is of the smallest, and we form some idea of the difficulties of fighting in such a country when we observe that every view is fringed by woods.

From the New-York Times.

Among the many sun-compellers Mr. Brady deserves honorable recognition as having been the first to make Photography the Clio of the war. * * * The enterprise which begets these battle-pictures is worthy of support as well as of praise. Appealing as they do to the popular heart, they can scarcely fail of success. In one point of view their value can scarcely be overrated. They present a panorama of the war, faithful as is everything that comes from the studio of the Sun, that impartial artist, whose only study is truth. From these pictures the historian will gather material for his pages; for the contours of earth-works and the walls of fortresses will crumble and resolve themselves into dust, while the colors of their photographic counterparts will only have deepened and fastened with time. And here a wonder suggests itself, that the substance should fade and the shadow imperishably remain.

From the New-York World.

Mr. BRADY's "Scenes and Incidents," of which a year's product is now offered to the public, are inestimable chroniclers of this tempestuous epoch, exquisite in beauty, truthful as the records of heaven, appealing with ever-increasing interest to the art-lover, the historian and the patriot—to the eager delight of childhood and the memories of age. Their projector has gone to his work with a conscientious largeness becoming the acknowledged leader of his profession in America. * * * "Brady's Photographic Corps," heartily welcomed in each of our armies, has been a feature as distinct and omnipresent as the corps of balloon, telegraph and signal operators. They have threaded the weary stadia of every march; have hung on the skirts of every battle-scene; have caught the compassion of the hospital, the romance of the bivouac, the pomp and panoply of the field-review—aye, even the cloud of conflict, the flash of the battery, the after-wreck and anguish of the hard-won field.

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No. 785 Broadway, New-York.
Business letters relating to the Series of War Views should be addressed to
M. B. BRADY,
Brady's Gallery,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, at Headquarters, No. 49 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Assembly District Convention; meeting will be called to order at 7 o'clock P. M.; polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9½ P. M.

HENRY SMITH, President.
JOS. S. SCULLY, Corresponding Secretary.
D. H. FAIRTOT, Rec. Secretary.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the joint call of the Republican and Union Convention, the members of this Association, and all others whose names have been enrolled in accordance with said call, are requested to meet at the Franklin Cottage, corner of Dover and Pearl sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Conventions.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WILLIAM PHAIR, GARRETT BELL, Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are hereby notified that a primary election will be held at No. 110 Centre-st., on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 16th inst., in pursuance of the call of the General Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said Ward in the respective Assembly District Conventions, which are to select delegates to the Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 24th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

DAVID DWIRE, President.
GEORGE GRUNDY, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION AND ASSOCIATION will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Third Assembly District Convention. All citizens who have enrolled their names are requested to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. By order.

NATHAN KINGSLEY, Sr., President.
WM. HENRY BAILEY, WM. H. BANKS, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at M. O. Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican and Legislative Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

E. ELLIOT, President.
JAS. M. MCCARTIN, DAVID R. MORGAN, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters No. 426 Broome-st.—A special meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee for the election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, (the polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock,) at the headquarters No. 426 Broome-st.

ADOLPHUS BORST, President.
JOHN BARRY, DUDLEY R. P. WILCOX, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at the Headquarters of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, No. 375 Broome-st., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, P. M.

By Order, SIDNEY SMITH, President.
JOHN B. SHARP, JAMES HOGAN, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., corner Allen, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth District Conventions, who will meet in their respective Conventions and choose delegates and alternates to the Republican and Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 24, 1862.

Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

HARVEY H. WOODS, President.
CHAS. H. GROVES, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the joint call of the Republican and Union Committees, and in accordance with their recommendations, the above Association will meet at their rooms, No. 354 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16th, 1862, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates, to represent the above Assembly District in the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th of September. The polls will open at 7½ and close at 9½ P. M.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the joint call of the Republican and Union Committees, the members of this Association, and all others whose names have been enrolled in accordance with said call, are requested to meet at Landman's, corner 3d-av. and 69th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

W. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee this Association will meet at Lincoln Hall, northwest corner of 8th av. and 33d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, to elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates to represent the Eleventh Assembly District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The polls open at 7½ o'clock P. M., and close at 9½ P. M.

E. HARRIS

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter, going on sixteen years of age; she is smart, intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light work, or to take the care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation to cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; or as cook in a first-class boarding-house; wages, $10 to $12, City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; boning and larding; is an excellent pastry baker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th av., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands meats, pastry, jellies, soups, and game; would wish to live in a first-class private family; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 8th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days; call at the front door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as a first-class cook; understands pastry and meats of all kinds if required; has no objection to assist in the washing. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 205 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable, middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small family; has no objections to the City or country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit and pies; also, game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. To be seen, for two days, at No. 23 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business well; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 497 9th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking, meats, game, soups, jellies and pastry; and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 78 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and wash, or laundress and chambermaid; has five years' city reference; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., third floor.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands soups, meat, game, and pastry, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; the very best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 121 West 26th-st., first floor; call for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has 5 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook, and is a good baker; who will assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Address No. 113 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference may be had.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Seventh-av., near 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A FAITHFUL PROTestant woman, who is competent to do the entire kitchen-work, and must be a thorough cook, washer and ironer. Good wages given. Apply, with reference, at No. 8 West 37th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 94 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls wish situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 44 West 10th-st., corner Waverley-place, till engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of city references. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good references. Call for two days at No. 257 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two excellent colored young women wish situations in one family; can give good references, and are valuable help. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK, WASHER AHD IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 87 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 15th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by acompetent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking; her cousin as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 and $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two girls, highly recommended, fully competent for their duties, desire situations, separate or together, in the above capacities. Any family requiring first-class domestics will be highly pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or would do general housework; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Greenwich-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, also, a good baker. Call at No. 200 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is very obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 30th-st., near 5th-av.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as good cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman, in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; no objection to the washing and ironing of a moderate sized family; refers to distinguished families in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English and American, jellies, creams and desserts of all kinds, and is a first-class pastry cook; has good references. Apply at 410 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a widow lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house; has the best of City references; to keep house for a gentleman preferred; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 121 West 26th-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN MAN and his wife, without children, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house in his or their absence from the City. The best of testimonials can be given. Address A B C, Madison-square Post Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and hair dressing in the best manner; or would go as seamstress alone; understands those duties thoroughly; the very best City references given. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to travel with a family, or go to Cuba as lady's maid; would take charge of one child; can do all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and embroidering. Can be seen at her present employer's, 15 West 16th-st.

MRS. MACKLAUGHLAND WISHES WASHing and ironing in the house or to go out by the day. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., third floor. Best of City reference given.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a private family, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required, and has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years, or can see the lady. Apply at No. 443 4th-st., first floor, front room, for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very genteel American Protestant girl wishes a situation as above; is a first-class seamstress, and a person of education and religious principles, and in neatness of appearance and manners is companionable for any lady; refers to a religious family, where she has lived five years. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has lived five years in her last place; would like a good home rather than large wages. Call at No. 131 Waverley-place, corner 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SCHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as an excellent chambermaid; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference; was in her last situation for seven years. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the fancy store, No. 323 Bleecker-st., near West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she is an excellent servant, and has first-rate City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. She must be experienced and tidy, and have the best of City references. No others need apply. Call at No. 32 East 35th-st., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 122 East 20th-st., corner of 3d-av.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small family; the best of reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st. near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 438 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at 216 7th-avenue, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a place as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call at No. 730 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectful young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; has three years' city reference. Inquire at No. 45 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; she is a good family seamstress and dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. No objection to do light chamberwork or to mind grown children; has satisfactory City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. The advertiser is a Protestant.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to do a little chamberwork or wait on a lady in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; would be willing to do light chamber-work; can give the best of city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 335 Third-av., one door from 26th-st., in bookstore.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl a situation as seamstress and to take care of growing children; good reference from her last place. Call, from 10 to 7 o'clock at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a neat sewer by hand; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 774 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to sew; has had long experience in dressmaking. Apply at No. 198 West 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, FAITHful young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity. No objection to do general housework. Wages moderate. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank.

A SLAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-rate laundress and chamberwork. Has very best of City reference. Has been living two years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced laundress, who can give the best of City references, washing and ironing; she will take it home or go out by the day. Apply to her last employer, 153 2d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has excellent city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 87 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., from 12 M. to 4 P. M., until engaged.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who refers to a lady in the city, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will do a lady's and child's washing; irons neatly, or as regular chambermaid and waitress; has filled each capacity; wages $6 to $7 per month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY competent American Protestant young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant, and is a good plain sewer; will go in the City or country. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as nurse, and would do light chamberwork, in City or country; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 20th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant nurse, a situation as lady's or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress. City reference given. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; City references. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 117 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of children; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WET NURSE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A healthy woman with good breast of milk for a child three weeks old. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn; references required.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 67 Madison-av., near 28th-st.

A LADY WANTS A BABY TO WET NURSE at her own house; has lost her baby a few days since. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 243 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE Ce placer pour prendre soin d'une on deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 105 Crosby-st. poor deux jours.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS—EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Situations are wanted at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for a very large number of superior servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn, to whom they can refer for character and efficiency. MANNING, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS WAITER MAN.—A STEADY, WELL-DISposed young man, with most undoubted reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands his duties well; is perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a first-class driver, and has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses, harness, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to a country place; has the best of reference; can make himself generally useful. Call at or address for two days, J. P., plumber's shop, No. 130 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows if required, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at Mr. James Disenor's store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address B. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office. Has good City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; has long experience in the business; best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call or address B. W., Coachman, at J. P. Stillings, No. 1,166 Brroadway, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good milker, and willing to make himself useful, if required; the best of City reference. Address T. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom in a private family, by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; would milk and take care of a small place, if required; good City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a sober, steady man, who understands his business perfectly well; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at this office, or address a note to W. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Address R. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful. Good reference as to honesty, sobriety, and ability. Address A. B., Box 206 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED in a gentleman's family, a short distance from the city, a man and his wife; the man as coachman and groom, and the wife to cook wash and iron. Salary $25 the month. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly; has the best reference. Address J. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man; no family; wife is a first-rate cook or dairy woman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., or address F. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a sober, steady man, as gardener; can raise all kinds of vegetables, &c., &c.; understands the care and treatment of horses and is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself useful. Address R. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c., or would go as under gardener in a first-class establishment; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—COOK.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife (Protestants) as above; no family; the wife is a good dairy woman; or they would take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; satisfactory recommendations. Call or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman as gardener; married, without incumbrance; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen or address H. R., at Wm. Elliott's Seed Store, No. 31 John-st., corner of Nassau.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; is a good milker, and understands the care and management of horses. Address T. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, 21 years of age, in some wholesale house, as general clerk. Writes a good hand, and can furnish best of city references. Address A. B., Box 102 *Times* Office.

A BARKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan young man, wishes a situation as above; can give good references as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address same number, A. B. C.

AS PORTER.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT COLored man wants a situation as porter in a store; can give good City reference, if needed, from his last place; can do all kinds of work. Call for two days at No. 238 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—THE MAN AS COACHman and groom; woman as cook, with good references. Also, a man and wife to do the work of two persons; man must be a good waiter, and woman a good cook; must both be good servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A BOY OF GERMAN PARENTS, 15 years of age, wishes a suitable situation; can read and write English and German. Apply to WM. TECK, No. 277 Mulberry-st., Room No. 8.

HELP WANTED.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES—WANTed, at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to act as nurses in United States Hospitals and on Transports. $20 50 per month will be paid, and rations, clothing and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, two women who are willing to go into the country; one to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; must be a good bread baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the care of children; must have the best of references, be neat and tidy in their habits, willing to make themselves generally useful; Protestants preferred. Inquire at No. 30 Platt-st., up stairs, on this day (Tuesday) only, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron; an American, English or German preferred. To a really conscientious and rightly-disposed person, who will produce unquestionable references as to honesty, capacity and general character, a desirable and permanent situation is offered. Call from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 50 West 18th-st.

COOK WANTED.—SHE MUST THOROughly understand her business, and be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 238 Madison-st., this afternoon, after 1 o'clock. Best of City reference required.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper for a hotel a short distance from New-York; one who thoroughly understands the business, and is willing to take a small salary preferred. Address HOTEL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office, stating salary.

A COACHMAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIenced Protestant single man, with City recommendations, and not afraid to earn his wages, can obtain a first-class situation (no objection to a colored man.) Call for three days at No. 294 4th-av., at A. M. SEE'S.

A SERVANT WANTED.—TO DO UP-STAIRS work. Must be a good plain sewer, kind to children, with obliging disposition, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 216 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—WANTED, FOUR good boiler makers, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good wages given. Apply at Office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the cloak trade and is not afraid of work. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

A CARMAN—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED CARman. Call at No. 368 8th-av., before 7 o'clock A. M. None others need apply.

WANTED.—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks, in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, TRADE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, 13TH INST., THREE PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by J. K. Sibell, and indorsed by George Sibell, dated May 21, 1861—two for $450 each and one for $38; also, a RECEIPT for $100. As the notes are past due, they are of no value. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to Mr. W. H. REED, No. 266 West 18th-st., or W. E. SIBELL, No. 7 Nassau-st.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., O. WORMAN'S DRAFT at sight, on Baker & Vail, No. 208 Washington-st., in favor of N. D. Williams. Cashier, for eighty dollars. Payment having been stopped, the finder will please leave it at the Hanover Bank.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF LETTERS AND DOCUments, addressed to Rev. Shepard Wells, New-York City. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving them at the Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Harpers Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST., WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President. Westchester Penn.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND. A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 26th-st., Between Madison and 4th avs.
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL. M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING. Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.
No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance unsurpassed by the best, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE —at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing, L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. E. RICHARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

WM. B. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORATION! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide! (84th edition just out, over 400 pages, neatly bound and illustrated,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses! latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. HARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, established this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently cured by a specific of a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other dell cate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores wrecked to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 668 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul-and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON HAVING LEFT New-York, Dr. J. EDWARDS, practical manipulator, succeeds him in curing dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, bronchitis, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1826—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint in the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,122 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the Yard,) will be received at this office, until noon, on the 29th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer,)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) do by offer to furnish under your advertisement, dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy Agent at (name the Agency,) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within fifteen days after date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his [or their] offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-Bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 33. Extension of Hospital at Chelsea.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26. Augers, class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 34. Hose carriages.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26. Augers, class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 34. Hose carriages.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commandant, officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy-yard and *not to employees* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district-attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified, within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, "INDORSED" PROposals for Navy Beef," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 22d day of September, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 1,600 barrels beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished immediately.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCHE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office, until the 20th inst., for the delivery of 1,000 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each.

Specifications may be examined at this office, by all persons desirous of proposing.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Sept. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, at d the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the sum for which those proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

LAST NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS and of Receiver's Certificates of Indebtedness; also, to holders of Judgments preferred in the decree, and of detached coupons of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. The trustees of the assenting creditors being notified of sundry amounts on their way hither, from various parts of the country and from Europe, and being desirous of treating all alike, hereby extend the time for deposit and assignment. The sale under foreclosure of first and second mortgages, will take place at Joliet on the 27th day of September, inst. Holders preferring participation in the purchase and reorganization of the road, to being remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, etc., will deposit and assign their documents with the undersigned, at room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of September, inst., at 3 P. M.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ERIE Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 15th of October.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty scares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, AND ALL THE United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

C. S. SLOAN & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board,

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 134 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. I. H. DIAMOND, No. 639 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrle.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. KELLEY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....Saturday.....Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....Sept. 27.
ETNA.....Saturday.....Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$85 | Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....38
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg.....95 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & ACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bohemian and the Arabia Off Cape Race.

Address of the London Peace Society to the People of the United States.

THE FATE OF GARIBALDI UNDECIDED.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK AT THIS PORT.

Views of the English Press on American Affairs.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Sept. 14, }
VIA SACKVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15. }

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Londonderry on the 5th inst., passed this point at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Bohemian* has 120 cabin and 307 steerage passengers, all of whom are well. She reports experiencing strong westerly gales during the voyage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* editorially shows how false thus far have been all the predictions of the *Times* on American affairs, and how unjust and partial have been its comments.

The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the People of the United States, urging that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the destructive conflict that has been carried on. It deprecates any interference with American affairs but such as would prove acceptable to Americans, but says: "Surely the idea of friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of national dignity. It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war—either the utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. It asks, "Is it not better to have recourse to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become hopelessly inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance."

The Archbishop of Canterbury was suffering from a dangerous illness, and was not expected to live many hours at the time of the departure of the steamer.

The liabilities of Mr. PEARSON, of Hull, were stated at four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Massilla*, from Southampton for Alexandria, reports that she was chased by two steamers at night in the Bay of Biscay, but managed to escape.

The *Massilla* has specie and jewelry on board valued at £376,000.

It is conjectured that the Federal gun-boat *Tuscorora* was one of the vessels engaged in the chase, or possibly both the vessels were Confederate steamers.

FRANCE.

The departure of troops for Rome has been countermanded.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes were firm at 69f. 30c.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette* says that GARIBALDI has been removed to Varignaus in the Gulf of Spezzia. His wounds appear to have been slight. The Government ordered two distinguished men to attend him.

An Extraordinary Council of Ministers was held at Turin to take into consideration his case. The opinion which prevailed at the Council was, that justice should take its course. Two of the Ministers were in favor of granting him an amnesty. Nothing has been decided as yet as to the form of his trial.

The London *Times* says that GARIBALDI is the undeniable founder of Italian unity. It adds, "He must not stand as a criminal before Italian Judges upon the very grounds of a blow struck for Italy.

The way to obviate so jarring a spectacle would be for GARIBALDI to pledge himself to his old friend and comrade, VICTOR EMANUEL, on his parole to leave Europe for an indefinite term.

Commercial News by the Bohemian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were quiet but steady. Money was in good demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THURSDAY.

The sales of cotton for three days have been 23,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is excited, with an advance of 2d.@3d. since last Friday. The sales to-day foot up only 1,000 bales, the market closing dull and nominal, with a decline on all qalities.

The Manchester market is still upward and excited.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has a downward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: Flour downward, with a decline partially of 3d.@6d. ₱ bbl. Wheat dull, and declined 2d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8c.; White Western, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn downward, and declined 3d.@6d. per quarter. Mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: Beef dull. Pork very dull. Bacon quiet and steady, at a partial decline of 6d. Lard quiet. Tallow inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm, at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. Resin advancing; common, 29s.@29s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 125s. Sugar active. Rice steady. Coffee inactive. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT downward and declined 2s.@4s., ₱ quarter. FLOUR dull and declined 6d.@1s., ₱ bbl. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 48s. JUTE excited, with a considerable advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—THURSDAY.

CONSOLS closed at 93¾@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 31¾@32¾; Illinois Central, 500 discount.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 5.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 63,000 bales, including 50,000 to speculators, and 5,000 to exporters. The market at the first of the week opened buoyant at an advance of 2@3d., but a reaction set in, owing to a change of hands and expected heavy arrivals of Surats, the market closing nominal, with a total advance on the week of 2d. ₱ lb. The market to-day, however, was firmer and again upward, but the amount of sales could not be ascertained. The authorised quotations are:

Fair Orleans	31d.	Middling Orleans	29d.
Fair Mobile	30d.	Middling Mobile	29d.
Fair Uplands	30d.	Middling Uplands	26¾d.

The total stock in port is 58,000 bales, including 36,500 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is unchanged, closing quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.

The market is dull.

LONDON, Friday Afternoon.

Consols close at 93¾@93¾ for money. The return, of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £146,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Erie Railroad, 32.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Sept. 14, }
Via SACKVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15. }

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 7th, passed here at 12 o'clock this Sunday, but as it was blowing a heavy gale from the eastward, the news yacht was unable to board her and obtain her news, which is two days later than that by the *Bohemian*.

The steamship *Pactolus*, from Liverpool for Quebec, ten days out, passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The Rebel Steamer 290 at Sea—The Latest Comments of the British Press—A Blast Against Mr. Seward's Emigration Circular—The Garibaldi Rebellion—Full Details of the Combat and Capture.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 3d of September, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is four days later than any yet received by mail.

The London *Times* says: "The *Alabama*, *alias* the *Enrica*, *alias* the '290,' was spoken by the West India mail steamer, steering westward. The *Alabama*, which is commanded by Captain SEMMES, late of the *Sumter* is a wooden screw steamer 900 tons burden. She is now fully manned and armed. The *Bahama*, bound from Liverpool to Nassau, has put back from Angra Terceira to Liverpool. She fell in with the *Alabama* and took from her several of the crew."

The Cape of Good Hope papers report several wrecks. Vessels had put into all the ports along the coast, among others, the American steamer *Tonitia* put into the Cape for shelter; the *Clara Wheeler*, laden with cotton, had also put into the Cape. Ships have been knocking about Cape Point for weeks, unable to weather it, or get into a port of safety.

The Cotton Famine.

The London *Times* correspondent at Blackburn says: "I find that my estimate of the total number of people here entirely dependent on relief is considered to be much below the real truth, and I have heard it put as high as 30,000. I am told that there are at least £30,000 worth of articles in pledge at the different shops of the town."

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says: "On Tuesday nigh last Mr. S. SHIPLEY, channel pilot, who was in charge of the *Mary*, bound from Liverpool to Genoa, states that he witnessed a desperate naval combat between two vessels, (Federal and Confederate, in all probability,) about twenty-five miles south southwest of Holyhead."

The trial of GARIBALDI and his followers will take place immediately. It is not known by what tribunal he will be tried.

Signor ALBERTO MARIO and Miss WHITE have been arrested at Milan.

The French Government has complimented the Cabinet of Turin by telegraph on the facts accomplished at Aspromote.

A dispatch from Milan, of Aug. 31, states that a false rumor of the death of GARIBALDI provoked a popular demonstration in this city. The crowd proceeded toward the residence of the French Consul, but was met by a squadron of cavalry, which summoned it to disperse. No attention having been paid to this summons, the military cleared the streets by force; one person was killed, and several wounded. The city was again tranquil, but the National Guard are under arms, and patrols traverse the streets. The Municipality has issued a proclamation exhorting the citizens to concord, and to rally round the standard of the King.

The *Discussione*, of Sept. 1, says: "We have reason to believe that a royal decree will be published to-morrow, constituting the Senate a High Court of Justice for the trial of GARIBALDI and his accomplices."

The English Press on American Affairs.

A TORY BLAST AGAINST SEWARD'S EMIGRATION CIRCULAR.

From the London Herald, Sept. 2.

Mr. SEWARD'S motive in addressing the emigration circular of the 8th of August to the diplomatic and consular agents of the United States is apparent: *He desires to deceive Europe on the subject of the actual condition of the residum of the Republic over which he and Mr. Lincoln, in the fullness of time, have been called to rule.* Europe is, if possible, to be convinced that the war of Southern subjugation bears as lightly on Washington and the masses of the Northern States as the Russian war did on London and the masses of the United Kingdom, or as lightly as the Italian war did on Paris and the French. War, the world knows, rages, but he would have the world believe that it does so far away from the haunts of industry, the seats of commerce and the agricultural districts. If he is believed, further food for powder may be expected from the Irish, French and German ports. The Federal diplomatic and consular agents have, accordingly, their work before them. They must be up and doing like patriots, remembering that they are receiving pay from the Federal Treasury, and that just now they escape the TAX bill, as well as martial law and the apprehension of the draft. No matter that at the moment, the Glasgow *Herald* tells us, Mr. MASON, the Confederate Commissioner, is the guest of Mr. STEWART, at Murdostown, and will next visit Mr. ELLICE, at Glenquoich; *Mr. Adams, the Federal Minister, will, we fear, be obliged to "stump" the provinces.* In no other way, at the moment, can he aid his Government so well, and as the President himself has been on the stump recently, bashfulness will not be admitted as an excuse. To be sure the duty is unpleasant, involving nothing less than the assurance that black is white and the converse; but then there is the example of the gallant Captain of the *Tuscarora* doing the strangest work that ever fell to the lot of a naval officer. Were that officer in the least thin-skinned he would rather give up his command than linger on a coast from which, every now and then, he is ordered off by an armed vessel, and in the ports of which to obtain coal it is necessary to resort to as many shifts as are brought to light frequently before police magistrates in the case of those who obtain goods fraudulently. *The captain of the Tuscarora, however, does not heed trifles, and stands all the better with his countrymen for his disrespect to English feeling.* No doubt will Mr. ADAMS and the consular agents and ministers of the Federal Government in other countries, if they now uphold the Union cause against all odds, and proclaim to the world that this is the time for the distressed to emigrate. Nowhere else, let them say in the words of Mr. SEWARD, can the industrious laboring man and artisan expect so liberal a recompense for his services as in the United States, for at no former period have the agricultural, the mining, and the manufacturing interests been so prosperous as they are at present.

* * * Next year, if the war lasts as long, the real pinch will be felt throughout the West and North. Just now a large wheat crop is being secured, because at seed time the farmers felt secure, confident and well to do. How in many parts the Indian corn is to be carried, seeing it is always late enough to suffer more or less from the Autumn frost, is a question which may be easier put than answered. But presuming that the farmers will struggle through the harvest, and turn in their hogs and cattle to eat only a moderate portion of the Indian corn, is it likely, under present circumstances, that the usual breadth of Winter wheat will be sown? Impossible. The farmers' turn to "skedaddle" has yet to come, and the few improvements on an American farm are not a strong inducement to stand by the soil. Then, across the lake, Canada offers one hundred acres free to every male settler to be possessed in peace. This is a grave danger to the Northern States—one which threatens them with speedy ruin. Unless within the next few weeks winter wheat is sown in the Western and Northern States, a deficient crop will be reaped next harvest, and unless life, liberty and property soon become secure, the preparations for spring seed time are sure to be on a much diminished scale. Then will come the real pressure of the present war. Ceasing to produce food for their own consumption, and only producing other things for soldiers to destroy, the end would soon be reached. Every emigrant drawn from these shores, and from the shores of Continental Europe, by the falsehood of Mr. SEWARD and the representations of diplomatic and consular agents of the United States, would be cruelly, infamously and criminally deceived. They would be the victims of designing, unprincipled, bloodthirsty men. Lured from peace, liberty and law, they would be in a land possessing neither—a land already suffering from the throes of dissolution. *It is better to be a starving operative in Lancashire than to be a thriving citizen of the Northern States at the present time.*

THE CAPTURE OF GARIBALDI.

The Turin correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives the following details of the capture of GARIBALDI:

TURIN, Aug. 30.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, the Minister of the Interior received the news of the combat at Aspramonte, and of the capture of GARIBALDI and his volunteers. The first dispatch was sent by Gen. CIALDINI, dated from Reggio. Other dispatches followed. From these it appears that GARIBALDI'S intention was, if possible, to gain the Tyrol. Col. PALLAVICINO, who commanded the Bersaglieri, knowing that GARIBALDI was at Aspramonte, resolved to attack him, and despite the difficult nature of the ground, he led on his regiment of Bersaglieri, which he had reinforced by two battalions of the line. He divided his little corps into three columns, which ascended the hills toward Aspramonte by three different paths. GARIBALDI was summoned to surrender; on his refusal, the fight commenced. It was long and desperate. The volunteers made a resistance which was not to be expected from such young and inexperienced troops. The number of killed is not great, but there are more than 300 wounded on both sides. GARIBALDI received two bayonet wounds—one through his thigh, the other in his foot. Menotti GARIBALDI is also wounded. The position was carried at the point of the bayonet. As every issue was guarded, retreat was impossible, and the result has been the unconditional surrender of all. GARIBALDI asked leave to embark on board an English steamer, but Col. PALLAVICINO had no power to decide in the matter. He referred to Gen. CIALDINI, who applied for instructions to the Government. A Council of Ministers was immediately convoked. No decision seems to have been come to. Meantime, GARIBALDI is on his way to Spezzia, a prisoner, on board a man-of-war. He will be treated with the highest consideration that circumstances allow. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a demonstration.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

TURIN, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The career of GARIBALDI has come to a close for the present. We heard yesterday that he had come down from the heights of Aspromonte, and had been seen at Palmi. Probably it was only one of his bands marching along shore on that side. As to himself, it seems that he was overtaken by Col. PALLAVICINO, at the head of a battalion of Bersaglieri, a few companies of another battalion of the same corps, and a regiment of the Piedmontese Grenadier Brigade, altogether 1,500 men, in those very gorges of Aspromonte, where the volunteer chief had taken up a formidably strong position, and where after a smart fight GARIBALDI, deeply wounded in his foot and with a bruised thigh, fell into the hands of his opponents, together with about 2,000 of his followers. Of these more than 300 were wounded, among them the son of GARIBALDI, MENOTTI, who, like his father, was struck in the thigh. Only a few (nine it is said) were killed. It is not easy to ascertain from our meagre telegraphic information how seriously GARIBALDI is hurt, but it is stated that he expressed a wish to embark on board an English steamer, so that it is natural to presume he felt yet able to travel. GARIBALDI'S request was not granted; it is expected that he will be conveyed as a prisoner on board a royal frigate to Spezzia. PALLAVICINO, it appears, had only with him a detachment of light troops; he hastened his pursuit by forced marches (regardless of the other bodies of the Royal troops under CIALDINI, which were to cooperate with him, and which were yet far in the rear,) deeming it expedient to come up with the insurgents and close with them, venturing on an unequal struggle, rather than allow GARIBALDI the chance of giving his pursuers the slip in Calabria, as he had done in Sicily.

The French papers all comment upon the great event of the day, the capture of GARIBALDI. The *Indépendance Belge* says:

"GARIBALDI, pursued near Aspromonte by a column of Bersaglieri, has been defeated, wounded, and captured. This is the great news of the day, posted up at the Paris Bourse, and announced by the *Moniteur* as perfectly authentic. It is a great success for the Turin Cabinet, an unhoped-for success, but the consequences of which will be fatal to it if it does not understand to draw from this victory those benefits which GARIBALDI, by his rebellion, wished to confer upon Italy. GARIBALDI, doubtless, was a rebel to his King, but he acted in the interests of Italy. That is his strength. The victory of Aspromonte will only be complete when the Turin Cabinet can declare that the Roman question is settled."

The *Débats* says:

"GARIBALDI is wounded! GARIBALDI is vanquished! GARIBALDI is a prisoner! How has this happened? Nothing else is spoken of in Paris. The surprise is universal. * * * Some even say it is a false report. We have, as yet, no details. GARIBALDI'S volunteers are said to have mustered 2,000, while Col. PALLAVICINO had only 1,800 men. The engagement took place in the mountains, where there was every facility offered by guerrilla warfare for flight or retreat."

The *Débats* concludes as follows:

"The ship which is now steering toward Spezzia, with GARIBALDI wounded on board, while it brings a victory to the Government of Italy, brings at the same time a great subject of anxiety. What is to be done with GARIBALDI?"

La Presse says:

"The news of the capture of GARIBALDI has spread through Paris like wildfire. This is a solemn moment for Italy. She is now at the most critical point of her destiny. Armed rebellion is vanquished, but the idea which armed that rebellion is triumphant. Victor and vanquished are animated with the same irresistible impulse—'To Rome!'"

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT RIDGELEY.

LIEUT. SHUHAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT RIDGELY, Minn., Aug. 26, 1862.
To Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report that this post was assaulted by a large force of Sioux Indians on the 20th inst. The small remnant of Company B, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and the Renville Rangers, a company just organized for one of the regiments of this State, were the only troops I had under my command for its defence, and nobly did they do their duty. The engagement lasted until dusk, when the Indians finding that they could not effect a lodgement, which was prevented in a great measure by the superior fire of the artillery under the immediate charge of Ordnance Sergeant J. JONES, United States Army, which compelled them to evacuate the ravines by which this post is surrounded, they withdrew their forces, and the gallant little garrison rested on their arms ready for any attack.

During the night several people, the remnants of once thriving families, arrived at the post in a most miserable condition. Some were wounded and severely burned, having made their escape from their dwellings, which had been fired by the Indians.

The people in the immediate vicinity fled to this post, and were organized and armed, as far as practicable, to aid in its defence.

On the 22d inst. the Indians returned with a much larger force, and attacked us on all sides, but the most determined attacks were on the east and west corners of the fort, which are in the immediate vicinity of ravines. The west corner was also covered by stables and log buildings, which afforded the Indians great protection, and in order to protect the garrison I ordered them to be destroyed. Some were fired by the artillery, and the balance by the Renville Rangers, under the command of First Lieut. J. GORMAN, to whom, and the men under his command, great credit is due for their gallant conduct.

The balls fell thick all over and through the wooden buildings erected for officers' quarters. Still the men maintained their ground. The Indians then prepared to carry the post by storm, but the gallant conduct of the men at the guns paralyzed them and compelled them to withdraw, after one of the most determined attacks made by Indians on a military post.

The men of Companies B and C, Fifth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, aided by citizens, did good execution, and deserve the highest praise for their heroic conduct.

I beg leave also to bring to your notice Dr. MULLER, the Acting Assistant Surgeon of this post, who, assisted by his most excellent lady, attended to the wounded promptly; and I am happy that, under his careful treatment, most all of them are prospering favorably.

Mr. WYKOFF, of the Indian Department, with many other citizens, rendered efficient service.

Our small-arm ammunition nearly failing, on consultation with Ordnance Sergeant J. JONES, I ordered the balls to be removed from some of the spheric-case shot, which, with many of the balls fired by the Indians, were collected and recast. Ammunition was prepared by a party of men and ladies, organized for the purpose, who worked night and day until a good supply was obtained.

The buildings composing the garrison proper are still up, but they are very much wrecked. All of the out-buildings, except the guard-house and magazines, are entirely destroyed. Most of the mules and oxen belonging to the Quartermaster's Department were taken by the Indians, and we are left with a scanty supply of transportation.

I adopted every possible means in my power for defence, by erecting barricades, covering the storehouses with earth to guard against fire-arrows, which were thrown with a determination to make a complete sacrifice of everything; but the men's quarters and the store-house, which were stone buildings, were saved.

I also herewith inclose a list of the killed and wounded—three killed and thirteen wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHUHAN,
First Lieut. Co. C, 5th Reg. M. V., Com'g Post.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sunday, Sept. 14.

A letter from Commissioner DOLE was introduced in the Legislature to-day, dated Fort Ripley, Sept. 11, to the Governor. He says he has been there twelve days, endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement with the Chippewas, but he despairs of doing so. After sending messengers to Hole-in-the-Day for eleven days, he finally consented to meet him in council at Crow-Wing. Instead of bringing thirty or forty Chiefs, as had been agreed, he brought three hundred men armed. Hole-in-the-Day was bold and impudent, and no result was reached by the conference, which was to be renewed, but a collision was feared. Mr. DOLE regards the danger of an outbreak imminent.

The letter was referred to a committee of three, who reported, and the Legislature adopted, a resolution that DAVID COOPER, M. RICE, FREDERICK ATKES and E. A. C. HATCH be appointed Commissioners to repair to Fort Ripley, to act in behalf of the State, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in any negotiations best calculated to preserve peace and prevent any outbreak. These Commissioners have left for Fort Ripley.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Defeat of a Rebel Force at Coldwater, Miss. Measures against Guerrillas, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 12.

A fight at Coldwater, Miss., between Col. GRIERSON'S cavalry and the rebels, resulted in the rout of the latter with a loss of eight killed. There was no loss on the Federal side.

It is known that no Confederate force of any consequence is within fifty miles of Memphis.

The people of Covington, Tipton Co., signed a bond for $5,000 to protect the Union citizens, and have given notice to Capt. SCALES if his guerrillas are ever seen there they will be hanged. Several prominent guerrillas were captured lately in Tipton County, also a large number of mules, horses and negroes.

The steamer *Polar Star* was fired upon Thursday at Frear's Point, by guerrillas. Nobody hurt.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 10th, says that the Confederate Congress adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 30th.

A preamble and resolution were adopted to make a proposition to the Government of the United States to treat upon the manner of conducting the war, so as to mitigate its horrors.

The new Conscription bill is still under consideration.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has been ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department, having PRICE, MAGRUDER and HOLMES under him.

Gen. PILLOW has been ordered to report for duty at Richmond.

On Saturday last the National gunboats shelled a hamlet at Milliken's Bend.

Gen. LEE telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS, 5th, saying he had paroled 7,000 prisoners, and captured thirty pieces of cannon and a number of stand of arms.

The rebel Gen. ARMSTRONG'S report of operations in West Tennessee has been published. He claims that he passed between Bolivar and Jackson, destroying the bridges and trestle work; and in the different engagements he claims to have taken 213 prisoners and killed and wounded 75.

A bill has been introduced into the rebel Senate to create the office of Lieutenant-General.

A resolution was also passed recalling Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

Gen. SMITH'S brigade returned last night from Hernando. He destroyed the bridge across the Cagwater, eight miles beyond, and also burned the dépôt and several cars, thus cutting off communication with Hernando from the South.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Bloomfield Captured by the Rebels, and Recaptured by the National Forces.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sunday, Sept. 14.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Union* says, Bloomfield was attacked on Thursday morning by the rebels. It was defended by 1,500 enrolled militia, including a detachment from here. The fight lasted two hours. The rebels took one 24-pound howitzer and withdrew. The militia abandoned the place with one iron 12-pounder, but spiked it two miles from Bloomfield.

Col. BOYD from Greenville shelled Bloomfield about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and retook the place after a few minutes' firing.

In the first-named fight the National loss was three killed and five wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Col. BOYD is being reinforced.

PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Interesting Ceremony at the Brooklyn Athenæum—Speech of Mr. Stranahan and Admiral Foote's Reply.

The very *élite* and *crême de la crême* of Brooklyn comprising the fairest daughters and bravest sons of the City of Churches, congregated at the Brooklyn Athenæum last evening, on the occasion of the sword presentation to Rear-Admiral FOOTE. The auditorium fairly glittered with the array of bright-eyed beauties, and the sparkling uniforms of the naval officers, who graced the occasion with their presence. The Navy-yard Band furnished the music, and a detachment of marines added their martial presence to the resplendent *tout ensemble*.

About 8 o'clock, the distinguished hero of the hour and of the war, was escorted to the stage by a long line of titled dignitaries in civil as well as in military life. Prominent among the distinguished array were Admirals Paulding, Stringham and Storer; Commodore McCluney, Capt. Hudson, Capt. W. N. Brady, Capt. Radford, Maj. Garland, Lieuts. Temple and Paulding, Dr. Bache, Paymasters Gibson and Marcy, Drs Williams and Smith, Rev. Drs. Beecher and Vinton, Lieuts. Parker, Currie and Meeker, and a host of others, all of whom were ranged in a semi-circle on either side of Admiral FOOTE, who stood out prominent in his plain citizen's dress, the focus of attraction. The audience had ample leisure to scan the faces of all the heroes, for when the moment arrived for the ceremonies to begin, the question arose:

WHERE'S THE SWORD?

The temporary consternation at the disappearance of the all-important article was soon quieted by the production and careful arrangement of the same on a small table in the centre of the stage, in full view of all, by Mr. WYMAN and a gentleman friend, who, with great deliberation, disposed of the weapon, the scabbard, the epaulettes, the gloves and the box, in the most tasteful manner.

ADMIRAL FOOTE

then was led forward to the table by Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, the spokesman of the donors, amid the most hearty demonstrations of applause. On every side the cheering was renewed again and again, until it seemed as if the audience would never let the gallant Admiral rest from his acknowledging bows. At length, however, quiet was restored, and, amid periodical applause, the brave deeds of the gallant sailor were recorded.

MR. STRANAHAN SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

ADMIRAL FOOTE: The citizens of Brooklyn, many of them once your neighbors, and all of them appreciating your services as a Commander in the Navy of the United States of America, have charged me with the duty of presenting to you a sword, as a token of the distinguished honor which you have so deservedly earned in the cause of your country. The idea of such a presentation occurred to your friends at an early stage in the history of your recent efforts, rendered against the most causeless and wanton rebellion that ever sprang from the evil passions of man. The Committee intrusted with the procurement of this sword have desired to impress upon it an historical significance. You will, accordingly, find engraved upon its scabbard a series of devices intended to set forth and commemorate some of the important events in your naval career. In 1850, being placed in command of the war vessel *Perry*, you were honorably engaged in suppressing the Slave-trade, on the Coast of Africa, and upon your return from this service, you sought, by a book on the African Slave-trade, to enlighten your fellow-citizens as to the extent and enormities of this infamous traffic. In 1856, while commanding the war-vessels *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, you bombarded and captured three Chinese Barrier Forts, an achievement whose brilliant success an admiring and gratified country failed not to appreciate. And, honored Sir, when this terrible rebellion, which is now filling this land with blood and woe burst upon the nation, you were among the first to embark in the great struggle for national life, and bare your bosom to the shafts of death. Your extraordinary efforts in planning and building a flotilla of gunboats at St. Louis—at the time untried novelties in the history of naval warfare—your skill in perceiving the wants of the public service on our Western waters; your bombardment and capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River; your cooperation in the capture of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River; your long and laborious struggle and final victory at Island No. 10; these, Sir, are events which now, fresh in the memory of a grateful people, will place your name high on the list of the heroes who have fought and bled in the defence of constitutional government. Your history has thus become the property and glory of your country. The Committee have caused appropriate devices, having reference to these achievements, to be engraved on the scabbard of the sword, which, in the name of the citizens of Brooklyn, I now have the honor of presenting to you. Accept this sword as a tribute paid to your personal worth, your patriotic zeal, your dauntless courage, and your eminent services. Your well-known character as a man, your Christian virtues, your wounds received at the National altar, your calmness and courage in the deadly conflict, and your brilliant victories, have given you a place in the hearts of the people that may well satisfy the noblest ambition of our nature. You are the worthy son of a distinguished Senator, whose learned resolutions in the Senate of the United States furnished the occasion for that memorable debate, in which the great expounder of the Constitution poured the thunders of resistless logic against the multiplying and treasonable doctrines, which thirty years ago threatened the peace and safety of this happy land. By different, though not less potent thunders, you have encountered the same doctrines where heresy bleed, and valor and patriotism gather their laurels. This, Sir, is the hour of your country's trial and agony. Constitutional liberty, the authority and sanctity of law, the legally expressed voice of the majority, the interests of representative government, the weal of unborn generations, the future glory and guarantees of this nation; yes, these eloquent messengers of truth are calling upon men of your profession and men of all professions to unite their hands and their hearts in one simultaneous effort to preserve the institutions for which our revolutionary fathers freely shed their blood! Those whom a contiguity of territory and a common Government once made our friends, are now our public enemies; and we have no alternative but to fight them, using all the means justified by civilized warfare for their conquest. This we must do, or ingloriously consent to be the witnesses of our own National ruin. We must win in this struggle or perish. Treason must be conquered. The National authority must be vindicated at all hazzards and all costs. What awaits you in the future—on what bloody decks you may be called to stand—God only knows; yet the past more than suggests that the Stars and Stripes will float triumphant in the breeze, wherever and whenever the voice of Admiral FOOTE shall be heard cheering valiant hearts to noble deeds. Commending you to the care of the God of battles—hoping that, with millions of your fellow-citizens, you may live to see the day when treason shall be dead, and assuring you that the people will follow you with their sympathies wherever you go, allow me to present "the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," as our common motto for the exigency and the hour.

After renewing his acknowledgments by bowing on every side—to the spokesman, the audience, and his fellow-officers—

ADMIRAL FOOTE REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

I could not but feel diffident and embarrassed on an occasion like this, when I see around me so many of my friends, and so many of my brave fellow-officers—officers who, had they been in my place, would have done their duty as well and perhaps better. But they were not fortunate enough to be there.

I accept this beautiful, emblematical gift, at once a token of your personal friendship and of our naval prowess, with no ordinary emotions of gratitude. Upon the scabbard of this sword are commemorated events, which, in the kind Providence of God, and by the valor of cherished comrades, my own name is honorably linked with the glories of our common country.

I am reminded, looking at the scabbard, of a cruise on the African coast, where, in the capture of three piratical slavers, I was employed, in cooperation with the British squadron, under the "Ashburton Treaty," in the suppression of the atrocious Slave-trade. [Applause.]

The short but brilliant defence of our rights in China is here pictorially represented. When on that station, and proceeding to the City of Canton in a small boat, four heavy granite forts opened upon us, with round-shot, grape and cannister, interdicting our passage; for which, and in vindication of our insulted flag and violated treaty stipulations, a single man-of-war shelled, and not only silenced the forts, but in face of a vastly superior force, two hundred and eighty gallant American officers, seamen and marines, under my command, of that squadron, stormed and demolished these fortifications—[applause]—defended by an army of five thousand men;—impressing upon the Chinese Government, the enduring and salutary idea of the power of the United States. This brilliant victory not only made the name and the American flag respected and feared by the Chinese, but it also had a leading influence in securing us a highly advantageous treaty of amity and commerce with that nation, which connects respect and fear, only with the power to redress wrongs and insults. [Applause.]

The scenes on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers, connected with the Western flotilla, are here, also, graphically drawn. The fall of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Columbus, and Island No. 10, with the entire clearance of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and with the partial clearance of the Mississippi Rivers, are known and appreciated as matters of current history; and a generous, loyal public have bestowed upon me, the representative of the officers and men of that squadron, so ably supported by the brave army of the West, [applause,] the highest if not even unmerited honors. But the difficulties of improvising, creating that flotilla—the days and nights of mental agony in its preparation, rendered the subsequent fighting, speaking comparatively, a *pleasant episode*. [Applause.]

Again, I thank you for this beautiful sword, which I shall ever regard as a personal gift of friends, who have elevated and ennobled the walks of civil life. I shall carefully preserve it. I shall endeavor to be worthy of it. And I shall hope to transmit it to my latest posterity, as an evidence of your friendship and appreciation, and as an inducement to them to be faithful in vindicating our glorious Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws—[applause]—at home and abroad—against internal and external enemies. I will wield it for the whole country, [applause] against any State; aye! even the State of New-York or Connecticut, should either prove recreant, in attempting to withdraw their star—the emblem of their State—from the blue Union of our glorious Old Flag. [Applause.]

To this end I pray that I may be enabled to act as faithfully in the future, as I humbly hope I have done in the past; when meeting our enemies in the East, as in my efforts towards crushing this atrocious rebellion in the South. I say this atrocious rebellion; and is it not an atrocious rebellion, when the South is presenting the mournful spectacle to the civilized world, of having voluntarily gone into the election of the Presidency, as prescribed by the Constitution, and finding itself in the minority, attempts to rule or ruin the Government it had, in common with the North, fought to establish? [Applause.]

The occasion and circumstances have led me to revert to past scenes and personal services. Having done this, permit me, in this solemn crisis, to add, that a glorious future is assuredly open to us and to our country, under Providence, on the condition that the entire loyal North immediately arises in its might, foregoing all other considerations, and either in person or otherwise concentrates its powers to the work of crushing this monster rebellion finally and forever! [Applause.]

I have already occupied too much of your time, but I could not forbear saying thus much on such an occasion. I see around me a noble band of officers, who are many of them unsurpassed in their profession in Europe, or in the world. From many of them I have been glad to learn that we have in the navy—what may perhaps be lacking in the army—harmony of action. I think one reason of it is we have among us no aspirants for the Presidency—[applause]—no political officers—our aspirations are confined to the navy. Some may think that we have no right to speak, but I have found that even when the men are at the guns, it is best to give them a word of encouragement. [Applause.]

In conclusion, the Admiral renewed his thanks for the gift, and his earnest promise to use it if need be in defence of the whole of the Constitution and the whole of the Union. [Immense applause.]

The Admiral's speech was productive of the most electric effect, particularly that portion where, suiting the action to the word, he seized the sword, and brandishing it with patriotic fire, vowed to do his duty though his native State should prove recreant to her trust.

At the close of the speaking the Admiral was stationed near the front of the stage, with his munificent present by his side. The major portion of the audience availed themselves of the opportunity to get a nearer view of both, and to extend personally to the hero of the Mississippi the welcome which they had already given *en masse*.

The sword was fully described in the TIMES of yesterday. It is the most costly article of the kind, as well as the most unique and original in design and execution ever produced in this country, and well worthy of its gallant recipient.

The Admiral is now *en route* to Washington, having sufficiently recovered from his wound to enter upon his duties as chief of the Bureau of "Equipment and Recruiting."

[Advertisement.]

PATRIOTISM.—The Editor of the Saratoga *Republican* tells the following at his own expense: Yesterday, wishing, like the others, to evince our patriotism, we informed the six compositors in our office that if they would enlist we would pay them half wages while they were gone to the war. They replied, "That is more than we have ever had before;" and the whole crowd enlisted! "That what's the matter," Speaking of patriotism, we are reminded of KNOX, the Hatter, who is not only a patriot, but was hatter of New-York. KNOX'S Fall style is something worthy of especial notice. Give him a call, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GUNJAH WALLAH.

The great Turkish Exhilarant and Nervine. See advertisement in to-morrow's papers. Price 25 cents per gold, silver, and ivory boxes. Five boxes in Turkish carton, $1. Sole proprietors in America, SCOTT & Co, Chemists, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists generally. Agencies established.

[Advertisement.]

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